REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,135—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Five, but not Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove.	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2686	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

†Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain R. Mentyne, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 3,919 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 30TH APRIL 1875.

CALEDONIA S.S. CAPTAIN SIDEY.

1,595 Tons nett register, 424 H.P., nominal.

HIGHEST CLASS AT LLOYDS.

THE fine Steamer CALEDONIA well-known in the Atlantic passenger service will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool about the 30th April. This Steamer is of the highest class and having full power engines, is expected to make a quick run home. The Caledonia has very superior accommodation for Fifty Saloon Cabin Passengers having large state Cabins with two berths in each, and is fitted in the most complete way with baths and all other conveniences. The Steamer will carry a Doctor and Stewardess, and has an efficient staff of Stewards.

Rate for Passage to Liverpool 60 guineas.

For particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		*2nd Class.*
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	309	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO ..... 3,257 Tons about 24th March
YEDDO..... 1,808 ,, ,, 7th April.
RINALDO..... 1,840 ,, ,, 20th ,,
NAVARINO... 3,356 ,, ,, 7th May.

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned (Cargo will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WALMER CASTLE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claims of any kind will be paid after the depar ure of the Vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

CLEARANCE AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Fancy Articles, and Shop Goods of Messrs. Cooman Allarookia and Co. in the Go-down in Hummum Street, Fort, where Boundy's Emporium of Novelties was late y opened.

ON THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at one o'clock P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMU-JEE & Co. are requested to sell by public Auction, the remaining Milli ery, fancy articles and the over-stock of the goods of Messrs. Cooman Allarookia and Co., the same comprising, pieces of Silk Velvets, silk Satins, French Lisenas, Flower Curtain Nets Window Curtains, Counterpanes, white Dorlies, Dimities, and Furni ure Chints, Chintz Borde s Merinos, Gunjeefrocks, English Carp ts, Turkish Towels Coloured Handker Silk Handkerchefs, Caps Hats, Alpaccas, Shirting Cloths, Velvet Pile Table Covers, Ladies' Dresses, Parasols, Walking Sticks, Scarfs, Collars, Neckties, Boo ts, Socks, Stockings, Night Caps, Gloves, Hair Pins, Leathers, Needle Cases, Crocked Belts, Powder Puffs, Bonnets, Hats, Crocket Games, Saddles, Whips, Plaiscurn, Kerosine Hanging lamps, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht Sybil together with her 4 Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat. No reasonable Offer will be refused.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Plants, at Upper Colaba.

ON MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware &c., &c. The property of Captain C. Thornhill R.A.

Full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English Rosewood and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class full size Slate Billiard Table by "Burroughes and Watts, a full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard," a large collection of Choice and rare Plants in tubs and pots, Books, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard, Piano, &c., the property of J. G. Smith, Esq., the same comprises rich cut and straight stem glassware, a very handsome agate and gold glass dessert service, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert servi es, best plateware, such as sets of dish covers hotwaters and wine cruet stands, cruet and egg frames, ice pitchers tea trays, waiters, handsome cp rgnes, tea sets, hotwater plates, bread baskets, butter pots, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, single and double branched candlesticks, cutlery, linen, &c., handsome English rosewood and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, for 16 persons, round dining tables for 8 and 12 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, whatnots, dining-room chairs, handsome circular, oblong, pier, sofa, and card tables, with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, centre ottomans, rich drawing-room carpet, corn ment stands, square seats, a fir-trate full toned Mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, in perfect order, a fir -class Mahogany full size slate billiard table with bronze 6 light billiard lamp by "Burroughes and Watts, firstrate chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome parian marble Alabaster figures, Japanese bronze table ornaments, Tucker's plated 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome English iron and blackwood four posts bedsteads, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, handsome toilet and Cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses wardrobes, writing tables, Dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of valuable pl nts in tubs and pots, iron water tank, a garden engine, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M., on the First day of the Sale.

(The Property of a Gentleman).

A handsome English-built Light Buggy by Lang & Melvin.

A ditto ditto ditto Dog-cart.

A ditto Australian Mare, quiet in single and double Harness.

A ditto Stylish New Dog-cart, made expressly to order for Late Mr. A. C. Hall.

(The Property of the Late Mr. T. B. Ferguson).

A handsome English-built Light Mail Phaeton, by the celebrated Builders Holland and Holland of Oxford Street, London, in use for six months only.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

N. B. The plants will be sold on Tuesday the 9th instant at 7 A.M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent order.

A Grey Arab Gallowa, aged 5, off height 14 hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books in General Literature, Handsomely Illustrated, and of the Latest Publication.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they will hold a public sale of a Co signment of valuable Books, elegantly bound in cloth guilt recently imported There are upwards of 500 volumes, all elegantly bound and handsomely illustrated.

There are several Books of Portraits, Landscapes and Pictures by eminent Artists, which are specially commended to notice.

The Sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March 1875, commencing at 1 P.M.

Immediately after there are sold a number of Law and other Books, the property of a Gentleman, will be sold.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready, and the books will be on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon Darookhana about 50 Tons superior Burmah Teak Board and Scantlings.

In small Convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, set of Plain Glassware, rich Crockeryware, &c., &c., at N. 114, Land's End, Malabar Hill.

At the end of the current month, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture, set of plain Glassware, handsome Porcelain ware, best Plateware, &c. &c., the property of Thomas Lyon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars, and date of the sale, will be given hereafter; and Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1875

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BAY ARAB GALLOWAY standing about 14 hands, address with full particulars as to price, age, &c., to "B. O. Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, on the 12th instant, for the Purchase of a quantity of Cast Iron. The iron can be inspected at the Gas Works, Chinchpooty. Eight days allowed to the purchaser to remove the Iron. Terms Cash against delivery.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

9, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd March 1875.

NOTICE.—For LEASE for 99 YEARS, or a shorter period, a plot of land measuring 2-35-10 or thereabouts situated at Coorla, suited for excavation or building.

Individuals desirous of leasing the same to apply to the undersigned with clear specification as to terms under which they will agree to lease the land. No application will be received after the 1st May next.

The land will be pointed out by the Mamledar of Salsette to any one who may desire to inspect it.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 27th February 1875.

AMERICAN DRILLS, KEROSENE, OIL, ROSIN, LUMBER, OARS, &c.

150 Boxes Drills.
11,500 Cases Kerosene Oil.
450 Barrels Rosin.
555 Tons 1, 2, and 3 inches Lumber.
300 Pieces Boat Oars.
400 Barrels Flour.
200 Kegs Nails.

American Clocks, folding and common Ladders.

For Sale to arrive from Boston per American Barque "Edward Kidder," shortly expected, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

PROFESSOR EUGENE ROEHN, who has recently arrived in Bombay from Paris, and who is a member of several scientific bodies French and Foreign, and holds several diplomas and medals of honour, puts its services at the disposal of schools and colleges for the tuition of the French and Spanish languages, Drawing in pencil or in water colours, Geography, Arithmetic, the Principles of History, and Natural History, and general education.

Professor ROEHN would agree to take employment in a private family as resident professor in town or country on reasonable terms.

For references, apply to Dr. GERSON DA CUNHA, or at the French Consulate or Ms. DE BONS-IGNAC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AVABAI of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the wid w and administratrix of the Estate and Effects of ANDHEEAROO SHAPOORJEE PESTANJEE BOMGORDIA, deceased, has constituted to sell the following land and hereditaments belonging to the said deceased. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and bounded on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomo jee Street, on or towards the north by certain premises late in the tenure or occupation of the heirs of Pestanjee Heerjeebhoy Cooper, and on or towards the east by the house of Jyamjee Nasserwanjee Servai, and which ground admeasures forty-four square yards, or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 838, which land and premises the said Collector at assessment under No. 68 and was formerly, and is at present, occupied by the said Avabai and her tenants, and persons having claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, or otherwise upon the said property are hereby required to make known the same to me at my Office, in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 4th day of March 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

SELTZOZENES, OR DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c., Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8.	

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above. *Cash Prices*

SYRUP OF LEMON,	Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER,	Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.—The large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low prices for cash:—

	Per Doz.
Fine Old Pale Cognac ... Rs.	27 0
Old Pale Cognac ..... ,,	24 0
Pale Cognac ..... ,,	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER VINING & Co., beg to direct attention to the following valuable Books just imported some of which can be sold much under the published prices:—

The ITALIAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN being a series of Facsimiles of original drawings by the most eminent Painters and Sculptors of Italy, by W. Y. Ottley, large folio *half morocco published at 12 guineas*	Rs. 80 0
The FLORENTINE SCHOOL OF DESIGN, by the same *author published at 6 guineas*	0
SHAW'S HAND BOOK OF THE ART OF ILLUMINATION as practised during the Middle Ages, with a description of the Metals, Pigments and Processes employed by the Artist at different periods, Folio, published *at 8-0*	35 0
ILLUSTRATIONS OF FURNITURE from the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, with Examples of Similar Articles from Royal Palaces and Noble Mansions by J. Braund, Folio	25 0
AMEIGO VESPEUCCI, Son Escritos, ses Ecrit as vie et ses Navigations *folio* Lima 1865	21 0
DAY'S FISHES OF MALABAR 4to *published at £2-2-0*	15 0
IBN KHALLIKANS Biographical Dictionary translated from the Arabic. 4 vols 4to published at £8-8-0	50 0
AGASSIZ Etudes Critiques sur les MOLLUSQUES FOSSILES 4to *half bound*	40 0
CATAFAGO'S ARABIC DICTIONARY	26 4
AVESTA: The Religious Books of the Parsees from Professor Spiegel's German translation of the Original MSS	12 8
REDHANSE'S English and TURKISH LEXICON	12 8
POPULAR POETRY OF PERSIA as found in the adventures and Improvisations of Kurroglon and the Seven Sages of the people Inhabiting the Shores of the Caspian	7 8
OUSLEY'S Notices of PERSIAN POETS	3 12
SACY'S ALFIYYA, on Quintessence de la Grammaire Arabe	3 4
FARI'S ARABIC GRAMMAR	3 4
RUBAIYYAT of OMAR KHYYAM the Astronomer Poet of Persia rendered into English Verse	4 12
LALLI and WAJNUN; a Poem from the Original Persian of NIZAMI by Jas Atkinson	3 4
CHRONICLES of RABBI JOSEPH Ben Joshua Ben Meir, the Sphardi, translated from the Hebrew by Bialloblotzky 2 vols	10 8
MORLEY'S DIGEST of Indian Law Reports published at £10-10-0	65 0
PRICHARD'S NATURAL HISTORY of MAN 2 Vols *with coloured plates* with Atlas of 6 ethnographical Maps	30 0
PALLOW'S COINS of ANCIENT LYSIA before the Reign of Alexander	8 0
MARQUIS of WORCESTER'S CENTURY of INVENTIONS	6 0
HOOKER'S NIGER FLORA	10 0

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, the 4th and 6th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Doors open at 3. ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASES.

MARCH 5TH 1875.

BOMBAY HUNT CHASE—For all HORSES, W. I. T. C. raised 28 lbs., winners previous, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. About 2½ miles. 400 rupees added. Entry 1 G.M.

THE WORLEE STAKES—For Arabs and Country Breds W. I. T. C. raised 28 lbs.; previous winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone. About 2 miles. Rs. 300 added. Entry 10 rupees.

THE PONY CHASE—For all Ponies, 13-2 and under C. W. over 10 stone. About one mile. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Rs. 200 added. Entry 5 rupees.

E. L. ELLIOT,
Honorary Secretary, W.I.T.C.

3rd March 1875.

Entries to be sent in by 12 o'clock the day before the Races.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A MAIL PHAETON, convertible into Waggonette, with PAIR of GREY ARAB HORSES, young and sound, with Harness complete. Apply to Dr. MILLS, 19, Marine Lines.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

NOTICES.

RACES!!! RACES!!! RACES!!!

NOTICE.
PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

SEASON TICKETS now ready for the GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole course can be obtained from the start to finish. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Agents.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Cases	125
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamsatic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ,, 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several Lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and Abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....'Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms,
Calcutta.....Wynan & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....'Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Crowe Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....'Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See 18th Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

5,000 MEERSCHAUMS!!!
AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

ARRIVAL OF NEW DRESS GOODS.
500 Pieces GRENADINES at 5 Annas per Yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, TARTANS, BRILLIANTINES.
M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

ICE IN 5 MINUTES,
By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s, new patent Machine.

SEWING MACHINES,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

BILLIARD KIT
of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.
at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

FINE ARTS GALLERY,
OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTO'S AND CHROMOS ON VIEW.
PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

BEST GOLD JEWELLERY,
CHAINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, &C.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, in all colours.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
30, MEDOWS STREET (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,
HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
"*Coarse Straw Hats* untrimmed." White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made.*" "White Kid Boots."
Linen Cuffs and Collars in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Bonnets, Hair Chignons "newest styles."
"*French Corsets*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Cainolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest style.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE
(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never goes out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, any one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Ice Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Appointed for operating on Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 175.
Do. Do. on Two Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 250.
Do. Do. on Four Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 450.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

The above prices include the machine with all Accessories.

For use on Board Ships, Mansions, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

	Rs. a.
Patent Magnetic Carbide Filter, size 1 gallon	15 0
Do. do. 2 gallons	30 0
Le Filtre Mobile, in three sizes, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8	6 8
Bottle Cooler	each 2 0
Household Companion, 10 Tools in one	3 0
Archimedean Drill, with a set of six drills	5 0
Combined Egg Whisk and Beating Eggs	1 0
Novelty Egg Poacher and Fryer	2 0
Egg Boiler and Stand, made of strong Galvanized Wire	1 0
Combined Flour Dredger, comprising six articles in one	1 0
Patent Self-adapting can opener	1 0
Tin-plate Opener, for opening Tins of Preserved Provisions	0 12
Patent Folding Safety Nail Scissors, made of the best Steel	5 0
Electric Call-bell	10 0
Sewing Machines, from Rs. 55 to 100	

PICTURES, &c. FOR SCRAP BOOKS.

Arms, Crests and Monograms, per packet	0 12
Language of Flowers	1 0
Combined Medallions	0 12
British Wild Flowers	1 0
Pretty Pictures, Butterflies, Flowers, Birds

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD MARCH 1875.

No English telegrams of to-day's date have come in up to the time of going to press.

Yesterday's Liverpool cotton market closed as it opened, quiet in tone, sales 12,000 bales. Prices according to public telegrams were unaltered both on the spot and to arrive, but private messages generally advice a decline of 1/16d. to do business. The American receipts for yesterday are not in yet. Reuter's new arrangement apparently working very badly. As a matter of fact owing to the irregularity with which the figures come forward, we are now worse served than under the previous system, the tendency to wait the receipts rendering early morning business all but impracticable. The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday, was reported firmer with a moderate demand but so long as prices continue unchanged, it must act as a drag on Liverpool.

STERLING Exchange here to-day has been nominally firm, but very little business has been done, and the firmness is more apparent than real; both buyers and sellers having held off pending advices respecting Council drafts. We still quote.

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s.1 3/32d. p. Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 1d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 1d 15/32d.
Documents 3 months' sight,	...	1s. 1d.

On Calcutta rates are unaltered and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at yesterday's prices.

The SHARE Market is perfectly stagnant no transactions of any moment having taken place. As a rule values are nominally unchanged, but for Spinning and Weaving Scrip a general decline of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per share may be quoted.

COTTON has been somewhat irregular to-day. Sellers as a rule have held out for previous figures which buyers in the face of yesterday's quieter telegrams, and in the absence of the American receipts have declined to pay. Good fair Oomrawuttee continues the description chiefly in demand and Rs. 196 is still the quotation. For Ginned Broach Rs. 230 to Rs. 232 may still be quoted. Mowa has been bought at Rs. 198 to Rs. 200 per Candy. Receipts yesterday were 9,500 bales making 30,821 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady at £2 7 6 for ready shipment, £2-10 being asked for forward loading. Sailing vessels are dull at £2-5 to £2-10 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS have not changed, the demand being still dull and inactive.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. declared.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	725½
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	675

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2 000	1,800	40 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
105	80	all	12½ p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200	00	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,500	2.0 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	640 ex.
600	500	all	60 p.c.	Bezar Company (New)	540
300	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
200	500	all	80 p.c.	Do New	350
1,600	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
400	1,500	all	7½ p.c.	Carwar Company	700
120	250	all	...	Cocconada Press Co.	140
500	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
500	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,030
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.	3,300
300	2,000	1,200	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	150 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	445
3125	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
62	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,80	260 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,575
1,250	400	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.	1,070
400	50	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	465
100	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	925
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
250	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	940

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	150 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
770	5,000	all	300 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownugger M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,240
1,600	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	225
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,610
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,850
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,140
1,400	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,240
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,150
750	1,000	all	115 p.c.	Jeevanji Ballo Mills	1,170
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,150
30	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,630
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,240
1,000	1,000	all	20 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	618	all	Cr.	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	350
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
600	1,000	250	31.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	240	218·30	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
...	420	93 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£7	6 7·2	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 10·0	do.	Do.	32
...	£10	1·30	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,150
...	£15	10 0·15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,240
7,500	150	all	...	Fere Land & Pier Co. Ld	130
1,750	2,000	2,000	270 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,225
5,000	1 400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	270

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
...	91	19½	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank
...	200	13	Feb. '57	Indian Peninsula

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	27 p.ct.	Landlor and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	9 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,200	150	all	7 p.c.	Tresher & Co	200
.....	250	211	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	40

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 27th February 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p
Coaching	59,242 0 0
Merchandize	1,04,818 0 0
Telegraph	1,376 0 0
Total Rs.	1,64,836 0 0

Corresponding week in February 1874.

Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	35,477 0 0
Merchandize	90,178 0 0
Electric Telegraph	742 0 0
Total Rs.	1,27,397 0 0
Increase Rs.	37,439 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S VESPASIAN, 790 tons, Captain J Alexander, sailed yesterday in ballast for Colombo.

THE S S PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B Conry, sailed on the 2nd inst. for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE S S EGBERT, 1,119 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

A H LLOYDS Co's S S CALYPSO, 1,130 tons, Captain A Lucioli, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople (Dec 31st), calling at Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and two hundred and twenty pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's S S BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J Smith, sailed on the 3rd inst. for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Surg Joynt. For Ratnagherry—Col Waddington. For different ports—Ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Calipso (s)	Lucioli	Constantinople, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pehlwan (s)	Canry	Coast and Goa.
2	Bushire (s)	Smith	Coast and Carwar.
3	Vespasian (s)	Alexander	Colombo.
...	Egbert (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Diadem, to Liverpool.

Steamer Calipso, to Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 Bianca, Stannus—The Captain.
1317 Berengaria, Johnston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1988 Clydesdale, Jewett—The Captain.
928 Gads Hill, Rands—The Captain.
1510 Mentmitty, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1400 Prince Frederick, Cleugue—W. Nicol & Co.
1383 Royal Alexandria, Humphry—Lawrence & Co.
998 Seemat Hahimeah, Van Norden—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1500 Slieve Donard, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON OR NEW YORK.

1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Lawrance & Co.

FOR LONDON.

881 Louisa, Bach—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1459 Chandos, Ross—Farnham & Co.
1191 Glendower, Grucby—W. Nicol & Co.
996 Janet Court, Crawford—The Bombay Gas Co.
1344 Segamore, Wood—The Captain.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1438 Corondillet, Stetson—The Captain.
416 Ferdinand, Loreazen—The Captain.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1489 Frank Carvill, McFee—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1537 Africana, Jordan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1216 Ardenlea, Davies—The Captain.
922 Albatross, Bryson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—John Campbell & Co.
1061 Charlotte Croom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1151 Corra Linn, Steven—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
592 Cyrene, Turnbul—N. Manockjee & Co.
1407 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nasserwanjee.
1217 Excelsior, Joslin—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1061 Eliza A. Kenny, Pitman—The Captain.
1119 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1225 Greenock, Wallace—Wallace & Co.
198 Great Bessie, Carter.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—The Captain.
720 John N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
256 Koer Malo, Ranille—The Captain.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Knighton, Murphy—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Mackie—M. Nasserwanjee.
1281 M. and C. Cox, Bansley—Lawrance and Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates and Co.
1743 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. & Forbes Co.
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith—The Captain.
1228 Quorn, Peterson—N. Manockjee & Co.
1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, Macnaghten & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babcot—W. Nicol & Co.
1110 Scholesswing Bride, Grainger—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1004 Stamboul, Lee—Wallace & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—The Captain.
1064 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL.

1726 Venetia, Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

844 Pamona, Mishigen—Walkari Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1095 Bengal, North—The Captain.
8115 Caledonian, Hamilton—N. Manockjee & Co.
1177 Diadem, Carpenter—J. Mackintosh & Co.
1123 Exmore, Holmes Redallock—Steuart & Co.
1528 Hutton, Hodges—Steurn Hobart & Co.
2302 Hindoo, Colsen—W. Nicol & Co.
1317 Paleman, Bainbridge—W. Nicol & Co.
1005 Stag, Iliff—W. & A. Graham Co.
1180 Tiara, Bethel—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON

1416 Proponsis, Dunn—McCullock, Brown and Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1253 Golconda, Shallard—P. & O. Co.
1203 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

973 Arctusa, Taglioni—A. C. Gumpert.
1130 Calipso, Luciolle—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR AUSTRALIA &c.

1037 China, Brooks—P. & O. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Cashmere, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1132 Patna, Seward—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1061 Acton, Young—The Captain.
484 Columbian, Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1719 Gwalior, Hazelwood—P. & O. Co.
1551 Kong Surve, Kubul—Steurn Hobart & Co.
1000 Marcia, Donaldale—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
602 Vindamora, Dryden—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

108 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—S. M. H. Ellias.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 Marie Alfrol, Leclere—Hajee Adam Sedick.
310 St. Salisc, Dantre—H. A. Sedick.
Water Witch, Nacoda—Varam Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.
269 Japan, Walsci—H. M. Sedick.
264 Leticia, Nacoda—
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
688 Shah Jahan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.
311 Union, Ferron—Hajee Adam Sedick.
88 Vestal, Nacoda—Ooka Nanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Survey.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner)—(Survey.)
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1016 Dalhousie, Warr er.
4173 Euphrates, D'Arcy—Irvin, (Troop ship.)
2107 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)
300 May Frere, Guthrie.
4173 Malabar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian s. 137 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 26 cases stout, Merwanjee Nanabhoy; 50 boxes bar soap, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo s. 50 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 153 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 60 cases copper sheets, R. L. Southern & Co; 12 cases clocks, Sorabjee Dossabhoy; Dunford 15 kegs shots, Nathoobhoy Jewanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice 50 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clydesdale 300 cwts myrabolhams, Ralli Brothers; 191 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Barcengaria 1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Royal Alexandria 1,500 cwts linseed, W. Nicol & Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Propontis s. 725 cwts hemp, Muthoordass Nuthoo; 2971 cwts hemp, Nethoo Soondeerje; 50 bales cotton, Gockuldas Cullianjee, 133 bales cotton, Hoosjee Muthoodass; 497 cwts hemp, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bengal s. 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 583 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co.
Palermo s. 362 cwts myrabolams, Muthoordass Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Exmore s. 3,000 cwts linseed, Nurseo Kessowjee & Co: 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 27 bales cotton, Hoosjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram &Co; 600 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Stag s. 135 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
Hindoo s. 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Melmerby 1,350 cwts linseed, Nurseo Khuttow.
Diadem s. 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 15 tons bones, Kacurbhoy Moomenjee.
Pomona s. 35 bales hides, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 1,650 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 15 bales hides, Nensekhoy Allarukhia.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Chandos 150 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Glendower 45 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa s. 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 250 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Calipso s. 1,2[illegible] cwts coffee and 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.; 1000 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 700 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso, 1,100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Calipso s. 900 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s. 18 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Arctusa s. 32 cwts gingelly seed, Essac Seloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peera s. 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 423 cwts shark fins, Verjee Nanjee; 80 cwts sandal wood, Manockjee Merwanjee Pasha; 99 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 60 bales cotton, Jairaz Feurbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN L. A. GREGSON, Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal, Captain T. Higginson, Madras Staff Corps, and Conductor M. Carew, Bengal Commissariat Department, are allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

CONDUCTOR T. COURTENEYS, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on Medical Certificate.

SURGEON J. SIMPSON, M.B., in Medical Charge 23rd N. I. Ld., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, the 16th April next.

CAPTAIN E. D'O TWEMLOW, R. E., Ex. Engineer P. W. D., is allowed an extension of furlough from the 23rd December 1874 to the 10th February 1875.

THE services of Lieut. W. P. Kennedy are placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Political Department.

MR. W. MAIDMENT is appointed Assistant Secy. to Government, in the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Department.

ASSISTANT Commissary and Honorary Lieut. James Henderson to be Deputy Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. James Moon, to be Assistant Commissary-General, from 23rd February 1875, vice Captain Goslin, pensioned.

Major C. L. R. Glasford, Staff Corps is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col. from the 20th ultimo, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR W. BLAKENEY and Major c. o. Lord, Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col., from the 24th ultimo, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Bird, Captain, Madras 1st P Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Belgaum.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

MARCH 3.

Hemans, Captain, Bombay R. A. to rejoin, from Madras.
Horne, Captain, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on furlough, from Meerut.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 3.

Joynt, Surg, Bombay A M D, to rejoin, to Bengal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 3rd March 1875.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian troopship Malabar on the 3rd instant.
Surgn Maj J Ekins, M B, Surgn S G White, M D, Surgn J R Rahilly, and Surgn P T Fraser.
The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regiment N I—Lieut Col H A Woodhouse, S C, to officiate as second in Command, vice Lt Col Thorpe, temporarily appointed.
Lt Col Sir John Louis, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Staff Corps—Capt F T Humfrey, Qr Mr 20th N I, to remain at Kurrachee from 20th Feby to 19th March 1875, on medical certificate, in extension.
Royal Artillery—Vety Surg J J Plunkett, C E Batty 9th Brig, attached to 3rd Hussars, to Bombay, from 25th Feby to 24th March 1875, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Army Medical Dept—Surg W P Stevenson, M D, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Fit for duty with Troops.

6th Foot (1st Battn)—Maj W Blunk, to England, per troop-ship from date of departure, to appear bef re a medical board.
65th Foot—Surgn Maj S Roch, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
103rd Foot—Col H E T Williams, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
109th Foot—Maj A W Leese, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
The following order is confirmed:—
82nd Foot—Regimental order dated 19th Feb 1875, appointing Lt & Q M Sergt Hagan, Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Stanley, proceeding to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th Feb. 1875.

The Cr-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
29th Regiment—Lt Caledon Philip Egerton, to be Instr of Musketry, vice Barrow, resigns, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 25th Jany 1875.
30th Regiment—Lt William Patrick Lawlor, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Goodall, promoted, subject to approval b H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 25th Feby 1875
4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut A de V Alexander, 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th N I, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subn, during the absence of Capt Hime, on furlough. Dated 18th Febry 1875.
10th Bengal Lancers—Lt A Burlton-Bennet, 37th Foot, 1st Wing Subn on probation, 36th N I to officiate as 2nd Squdn Subn on probation, vice Barrow, ofg as Adjt. Dated 18th Feby 1875
14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut P R Balmain-Shore, 16th Lancers, a candidate for S C, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Subn on probation, vice Neville, on furlough. Dated 19th Feby 1875
25th N I—Lieut Col Campbell—Capt J N Steel, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Qrmr, vice Hunt, appointed to the Commst Dept, on probation. Da ed 18th Feby 1875.
26th Native Infantry—Lt Col C M Longmore, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lt Col Williamson, on furlough. Dated 15th Feby 1875.
Capt A Fitzgerald, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, until the return of Maj Smith from furlough. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Capt A H Hepburn, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Fitzgerald. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
27th Native Infantry—Maj C J Hughes, Garrison Qr-Mr, Fort William, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Birch, ofg as 2nd in Comd. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
29th Native Infantry—Capt E Beddy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Cunliffe, proceeding on furlough. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Capt T St Q Clutterbuck, late officiating Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Beddy. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
30th Native Infantry—Maj R D Campbell, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col Bolsagen. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
42nd Native Infantry—Capt W E Retherford, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Subtn, during the absence of Lt Stevens, on furl ugh. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
44th Native Infantry—Capt (Brt Maj) D Robertson, 1st Wing Subtn, on furlough, to be Wing Officer, vice Lightfoot. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Surg Major J B White, in medical charge 42nd N I, to offi iate in medical charge, vice Fitz Gerald, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Medical Depôt—Surg Maj C C Dempster, 1st Battn 14th Regt, to have medical charge, vice Woodward, whose tour of service is about to exp re. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Dalhousie Depôt—Lieut (Local Capt) R Stretford, 1st Battn 6th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Stephens, whose tour of service has expired. Dated 18th Feby 1875.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
2nd Battalion 12th Regiment—Capt A H Hutchinson, to rank as Capt from the 16th April 1872
29th Regiment—Maj (Bt Lt Col) W Leckie to be Col from the 10th Nov 1874.
Medical Department, British Service—Surg T Wood, M D, 2nd Batn 9th Regt, to be Surg Maj, from the 11th Oct 1871.
The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty at Convalescent Depôts during the ensuing hot season:—
Surgn S Flood, 10th Foot, Dalhousie.
Surgn W Elgee, No 5 Bat 23rd R F A, Kasauli.
Local Surg Maj J A Scott, 2nd Battn 12th Foot, Landour.
Surgn J G Williamson, 60th Foot, Naini Tal.
Surgn J Buxton, M D, 1st Battn 17th Foot, Murree.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, Feb 27.)

Mr Madho Rao, Tahsildar of Gadarwara, is appointed to officiate as Extra Asst Comr, and posted to the Jubbulpore District.
Mr M B Tulsing, Extra Asst Comr, is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad District.
Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H E Stanley, Offg District Supt of Police, Bilaspur, from the 10th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr Hurst, Sadar Inspr, Jubbulpore, will hold charge of the Office of the District Supt of Police, Bilaspur, during Mr Stanley's absence or until further orders.
Two years' furlough to Eur pe on medical certificate is granted to the Rev W H Gale, Chaplain of Kahndla, from the 5th March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Commr, Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Mr D O Mecklejohn, on return from privilege leave, is transferred to Bilaspur.
Notification No 118 dated 11th ultimo, fixing the spelling of the names of the more important places in the Central Provinces is cancelled.
Mr R H Finch, B A, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Mr F St G Williams, Extra Asst Comr, is transferred to Nagpur.
The Chief Comr has been pleased to make the following permanent and temporary promotions in the Public Works Dept, Central Provinces, to fill existing vacancies:—
Mr R C Alderson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to Ex Eng., 3rd grade, vice Mr G C Cooke, deceased.
Mr D Wallace, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Mr C J Alderson.
Lt C F Call, R E, temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Asst Engr 1st grade, vice Mr D Wallace.
Mr J Gillies, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Mr R C Anderson, absent on furlough.
Mr J Y Davidson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Mr J H Cohen.
Mr R J B Thomson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Mr J Y Davidson.
Mr J Steel, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 1st grade, vice Lt Col A Francis, transferred to Central India, *pro tem.*
Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, vice Mr J Steel.
Mr H Irwin, Ex Engr, 4th grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, vice Mr G W MacGeorge.
Lt S J Dunlop, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, vice Mr H Irwin.
Mr W K Stent, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to temporary Asst Engr, 1st grade, vice Lt S J Dunlop.
Mr A H Lilley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad Division, for employment at Asirgarh.

HIGH COURT.—4TH MARCH.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
592-73—Mr Mackintosh Ewart, Trustee in Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Anandrao Dandekar—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoojee and Thacurdas—Dwarkadas Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.
114-74—Shapoojee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v Bai Manockbai widow—Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn Cleveland and L.
115-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow.
473-73—Mr Fletcher—Jussoo v Khoja Dewat and others—In person.
90-74—M H Khan—Dhurrumzey Purshotum v Ghanchee Izab Mahomed and others—P Cowasjee.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment and further directions on Commissioner's Report.
437-73—Chalk and Turner—Casum Saum and others v Kongsaw Chinaman—B V N Kutikar.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 8	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Mar. 9	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Mar. 15	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 15	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation:—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 8	Monday	Mar 22
,,	Mar. 15	,,	Mar 29

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Mold

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

EXAMINALION OF ROWJEE.

BARODA, 3RD MARCH.

Rowjee's examination was resumed this morning. He said, After my return from Nowsaree, I went with Nursoo, jemadar, and Kabhai, punkawalla, to see the Maharaja. About four or five months after I went with Nursoo, Salim, and Yeshwuntrao to the Maharaja's Haveli. The Maharaja said, The Sahib practises great zoolum on me. I will tell you something. Will you listen to me? I and the jemadar said yes. The Maharaja inquired, What is the Sahib in the habit of eating? I said, The Sahib eats nothing in my presence but drinks sherbet. The Maharaja said, If I give you something will you put it in the juice? The Maharaja said, I will send a packet by Salim, it is poison. I asked the Maharaja If I put it in and anything happens to the Sahib suddenly, what then? The Maharaja said, It will not produce an immediate effect, but in two or three months. He also said, I will give each of you a present of a lakh if you do this thing and also will protect your children and family. The Maharaja explained how the powder should be put in. Witness afterwards described receiving the packet from the jemadar containing one rose coloured and one white coloured powder, which he divided into three parts and gave a part to Colonel Phayre on three alternate days. Witness also said that the Maharaja had given him a bottle of white mixture to throw into Colonel Phayre's bath, of such virulence that the mere carrying of it about under the belt caused a boil. This bottle he threw away.

In the afternoon Rowjee was cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine. He was not broken down on any material part of his evidence, which has made a great impression. An attempt was made to suggest that the marks received by Rowjee through carrying next his skin an oozing bottle which he received from the Maharaja were due to cautery or natural causes, but Dr Gray examined Rowjee and stated that the marks were such as would have been left from contact of the skin with white arsenic held in suspension. Nursoo will probably be the next witness. Weather awfully hot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gregory announced that it is his intention after Easter to call the attention of the House to the Report of the Commissioners on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay.

Sir Andrew Clarke has been gazetted an Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council, for Public Works purposes.

Turkey manifests some irritation at the intervention of Russia, Germany and Austria in questions concerning vassel States.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, 2ND MARCH.

The Senate at first tabled the Revenue Bill, but afterwards yielding to the representations of President Grant and Mr. Bristowe adopted the Bill in its unamended form.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate demand but quotations are firmer.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 " French Rente 1872	109¾
Bar Silver	57½

The sum of £20,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

MR. J. PITT-KENNEDY, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, is about to proceed to England on leave.

THE section of the Rajpootana State Railway from Jeypore to Sambhar was to be opened for traffic on Monday last.

DR. KING is likely to be appointed to act as Sanitary Commissioner Madras, during Dr. Cornish's absence on furlough.

IT is anticipated that the report of the committee for the revision of the Customs tariff will shortly be presented, as the committee are said to have concluded their labours.

FROM Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Indian Tea Report we see that the amount of tea imported to London, in January last, was 2,198,000 lbs. as compared with 1,465,000 lbs. in January 1874.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England has just published his charge to the jury in the Tichborne case. It has been corrected by himself, and it occupies two volumes royal 8vo! It is published by Mr. Sweet, of Chancery Lane, and its price is three guineas.

THE Hon'ble Ashley Eden was to return to Burmah on Monday last. Mr. Eden takes six months' leave to England in May, and Mr. Rivers Thompson will officiate for him as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Mr. Geoghegan is named as Mr. Thompson's successor as Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

A RUMOUR is circulated by the Poona paper that Captain Gorham, Royal Artillery, Assistant Garrison Instructor, is likely to be removed shortly from Poona to a higher appointment in Bengal. Pending the receipt of orders he is about to proceed on privilege leave to Mahableshwar but it is very doubtful whether he will rejoin at Poona for duty again.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered the case of Lieutenant Crompton at Peshawur to be settled by the Civil power, under a charge of committing a rash act. Bail has been accepted, and the hearing of the case is fixed for the 5th instant. Lieutenant Crompton struck a native a slight blow from which owing, it is said, to a diseased spleen, he died shortly after.

IT is said by a Calcutta paper *(Indian Daily News)* that a large portion of the Commissariat stores, consisting of malt liquor, lately arrived from England, being the supply for 1875, has been condemned by the Committee in India. Intimation of this circumstance having been reported to the India House, the Secretary of State is said to have telegraphed to send back a few hogsheads of the condemned liquor for re-examination in England; when their last state will probably be worse than their first.

AT Madras, on last Friday evening, two boats were returning to shore, from one of the vessels in the roads, when the respective crews proposed a race. They kept together for a part of the distance, when one of the boats began to gain on the other. The crew of the losing boat became incensed at their ill luck, and, coming abreast of their antagonists, commenced to belabour the latter with oars. The assailed crew returned the compliment, and one boatman had his forehead cut open by an oar. He was conveyed to the Marine Dispensary, where Mr. Meneaud, the Apothecary, treated him.

A MEMBER of the Survey Department (Mr. G. H. Symonds) brought a claim for Rs. 10,000 damages in the District Court of Colombo, against Mr. Charles Tottenham, for "maliciously writing and publishing defamatory words" against him. The alleged libel was contained in letters written to the Colonial Secretary; objecting to Mr. Symonds inspecting certain work done in the Temple Lands Survey by Mr. Tottenham, which were disputed by the Surveyor General. The plaintiff was nonsuited on the ground that the Judge could not compel the production of the original documents, and certified copies were inadmissible as evidence.

AT a General Meeting of the subscribers, held in the office of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, last Thursday evening, the 25th February, the second annual report of the operations of the Society for the year 1874 was read. This report shows that the progress of the Society has been steady and satisfactory. There were on the rolls of the Society, at the end of the year under report, 1,016 registered shares, the aggregate amount of Loans granted being Rs. 1,35,538-1-9. The nett profit realized during the two years of its existence amounts to Rs. 23,674-14-0, representing a profit of Rs. 23-14-11 on each share, which, besides contributing towards the guaranteed interest, will enable the Society to close three months earlier than the period contemplated by the Rules, viz; 7 years after the report had been adopted by the meeting. Messrs. B. Lovery, I. B. Bond, F. Cripps, I. Hendrick and W. R. Jackson were elected Directors for the current year, in the room of the retiring Directors, and Mr. I. L. Pinto was re-elected auditor. At the close of the proceedings of the evening, the Honorable J. G. Coleman, the President of the Society, who occupied the chair on the occasion, in congratulating the subscribers upon the satisfactory results of the Society's operations, suggested the advisability of registering the Society. His suggestion was favourably received, and the Directors have been requested to take the initiative in carrying out this object. After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH.

Bombay is after all to have a swimming bath. The Municipal Commissioner's letter which, appeared in the English dailies on Monday last, has decidedly had the effect of waking up the European public of Bombay to some extent. One of its first results was the following letter from the employés of the G. I. P Railway.—

W. G. Pedder Esq. C. S. Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—We the undersigned Europeon employés at the G. I. P. railway works Byculla beg to subscribe ourselves as desirous of expressing the hope that the scheme you have proposed for the erection of a salt water swimming bath will be carried out.

We are not all able to be present at the meeting to-day on the subject, and we therefore send a few to represents us and to set forth our views.—We are &c.

R. W. KING and 50 others

G. I. P. Railway Company, Locomotive Works, Byculla March 3.

At yesterday's meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Municipal Corporation, there was a numerous attendance. The hon'ble Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hall (of Nicol & Co) Mr. A. C. Dumpert, Dr. Knapp Mr. John Macfarlane and over twenty other gentlemen were present, supplemented by a large number of Railway employés. The Municipal Commissioner took the chair and the Executive Engineer seated. A plan showing the proposed site, and also a plan of the bath itself were placed upon the table.

The Municipal Commissioner briefly explained how matters stood, and said that as regarded himself, he did not think the swimming bath would be very generally used, and that but few Europeans would patronize it. If one was erected, and was not supported, the funds would not be sufficient for its maintenance and unless well attended and subscribed for the bath would quickly go to ruin. However, he felt himself bound to carry out General Barr's views by appropriating the funds at his command towards having a salt water bath, provided he found that general opinion was in favour of the scheme. The first question, therefore, to be considered was whether a swimming bath would be a popular institution and would be liberally supported. He added that it would be a great pity to spend the money upon a swimming bath if the public did not generally care about it, for besides the cost of erecting a bath, it would have also to be maintained. A man would be required to look after it, and with other incedental expenses, they would have at least to secure about Rs. 20 a month in fees.

Mr. Macfarlane thought it was a great pity that there should be no such thing as a swimming bath in Bombay.

Mr. Soondy (of Soundy and Co.) said he had come there to say a few words upon a scheme of his own. He had proposed to Government a piece of land on the Esplanade near the Scottish Shools, and to this he believed sanction was accorded. He purposed building thereon a theatre, which could be converted into a concert room or music hall on occasion required, racket court, fresh water swimming bathe, skating rink &c., and he asked the Municipal Commissioner or whoever else had the power, to invest this fund of Rs. 9,500 in his scheme. He guaranteed to pay the profits to some charity or otherwise as the Commissioner might direct.

Mr. Pedder said that it was not in his power to do this. He thought the bath, if they were to have one ought to be for public purposes, or that the money should be spent upon some object connected by itself. He did not, however, think that this proposed salt water bath, would in any way interfere with the scheme, which he was glad to see Mr. Soundy was public-spirited enough to originate.

One of those who had signed the letter given above said that in behalf of other Railway employés he supported the proposal of having a swimming bath at Breach Candy.

Another speaker said that as to fresh water baths they could be had anywhere in one's own house for that matter. Several others were also in favour of a salt water swimming bath.

The Municipal Commissioner then proposed that the funds in question at his disposal be expended in the erection of a salt water bath, adding, at the same time, that he himself preferred spending the money in a different way; but this being the general feeling on the part of the meeting, it would be carried out. It was then decided as proposed by the Commissioner.

The next point Mr. Pedder said was what sort of a swimming bath it should be, and upon what site. As to the site he thought there were no alternative, and that it must be fixed at the Breach. They could not have a bath in the harbour from the great amount of traffic &c; and it should be very inconvenient to the residents of Breach, Candy, Malabar Hill and Byculla. On other considerations he was not desirable to have it in the harbour. The most convenient site would be Back Bay, but against that there are two fatal objections. The first was the proximity of the main sewer, and the second was that the water was extremely shallow, receding sometimes for half a mile It would also be much more expensive to erect one there and would cost more than they had funds for The next best place was the site belonging to Mr Framjee Cowasjee Markur, on Queen's Road, but he absolutely refused to sell it under the original cost, which was quite above the means at his (Mr Pedder's) disposal. The only site then left was that of Breach Candy and was in point of fact, the only available one.

Mr. Gumpert (of the Esplanade Hotel) said if the swimming bath was placed at Breach Candy, it would be a failure and would not be much used.

The Municipal Commissioner :—By whom would it not be much used.

Mr. Reynell—Why, the residents of the Fort, Colaba, Mazagon. Why not try the Back Bay, and have a floating tank?

The Municipal Commissioner thought he had already explained that the water was too shallow.

Mr. Reynell—Well but it might be floated out.

The Municipal Commissioner—Then how would you get to the bath at all?

Mr. Reynell—The bath could float in with the tide.

The Executive Engineer declard the scheme to be impracticable, and Mr. Pedder added that though the most convenient site was Back Bay, it was impossible to have it there. Breach Candy would suit many, and of course all could not be near the bath. The Mazagon people, whereve the site might be, would he thought be equally inconvenienced.

Mr. Hall said that Breach Candy would not be inconvenient to the residents of the Fort; a train could take them down to Mahaluxmee which was only a few minutes walk from the site. In London people had to go some distance for a salt water swim, and it was not to be expected that a person could just step out of his door and jump into the sea.

Mr. Pedder said it amounted to this. They had not really got the funds to do it in any other way. The exact position of the proposed bath, which is close to Sir Charles Sargents house, was then described. The depth was considerable, but, he added, they could have it shallower for the convenience of those gentlemen who could not swim. A gentlemen here asked whether it could not be possible to have a fresh water bath of some kind attached, merely to bathe after a swim, for the feeling after a bath in salt water was uncomfortable.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Executive Engineer thought that it would cost an additional Rs. 500, to lay down a fresh water pipe. The bath once started, if more funds were wanted for improvement, that could be done by subscription. He was anxious, however, to have the work done within the amount in his hands and not to call upon the public for a subscription.

In answer to an enquiry from another gentleman present, the Executive Engineer said the bath could be finished before the monsoon.

A gentleman—whose name was not given—said he had a proposition to make, and suggested that the swimming bath should be put on this side of the Churney Station.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have already explained the difficulty of that, and to erect a suitable bath there, would cost from Rs, 25,000 to Rs. 30,000

The speaker said he did not think that it would do by his plan. The site proposed was between Colaba and Church Gate Street, where a pit could be excavated above low tide, which could be connected with the sea by a pipe?

The Municipal Commissioner: And how are you to empty it out?

The reply was that might be done with a pump, an 8 or 10 inch pipe was all that would be requsite. Or if the pit was dug below low tide it would empty itself.

This suggestion fell to the ground as no one would support it. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer deemed it impracticle. The piping itself would cost over Rs. 9,000.

Mr Pedder then asked the meeting to vote by show of hands as to whether the site should be at Breach Candy. The proposed site was carried by a larger majority.

One gentleman here expressed an opinion that 50 feet by 33 the demensions of the bath, was too small and asked if it would cost very much more to enlarge it to 100 by 50 feet.

The Executive Engineer said that would cost half as much or more again

Mr Pedder thought 50 feet quite large enough for an ordinary swimming bath.

Mr. Gumpert said he thought so too. The only experience of swimming baths he had had in India, was the bath in Madras, which was 50 feet long. He had seen many gentlemen bathing in it, and never saw one swimmer that went the length without pausing for breath. He thought that sufficient exertion in this country.

Mr. Macfarlane proposed that the Municipal Commissioner should wait a fortnight, for further subscriptions to enable him to construct a larger bath and in the event of his not obtaining them, to go upon the original plan.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had no objection to do so, but after a little consultation, it was found, according to the Executive Engineer's calculations, that a sum of Rs. 10,000 additional would be required. It was highly unlikely, Mr. Pedder said, that they could raise this amount by private subscription, and the majority of the meeting agreed with him.

Mr Forrest, here asked if the bath could not be made circular. The great objection was that when the swimmer had gone the whole length he had to turn so often.

Mr. Walton said that this also would cost more money, and no more was said on that head.

The Municipal Commissioner then finally put to the meeting the proposal to set to work at once, and construct a salt water swimming bath at Breach Candy as per plan which was unanimously carried

The Meeting broke up with a vote of hearty thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the trouble he had taken in this matter.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council, held on Tuesday afternoon, there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; Surgeons-Major Hewlett and Cooke; J. M. Maclean, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Framjee, and Ruggunath Narayan Khote, Esquires.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were first confirmed.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner was sumitted, forwarding a letter from the solicitors of the Municipality advising that the proposal to reduce the local debt of the Municipality by applying the sinking fund to the payment of municipal debentures was impracticable, the period fixed for the loan, being twenty years.

Before reading the opinion of the solicitors, the Municipal Commissioner said that it had occurred to him that there was a provision in the old Municipal Act that their debentures could be paid off by lot or otherwise before the expiry of the time for which the loan was contracted. He referred the point to their solicitors and would read their reply:—

W. G. PEDDER, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—With reference to the question as to the power of the Municipality to reduce the local debt by applying the sinking fund so far as it will go in payment of municipal debentures, and thereby save the difference of interest regarding which you instructed us to obtain counsel's opinion, and with reference to our Mr. Crawford's subsequent interview with you on the same subject when on reconsideration you decided that you would be satisfied with our written opinion on the point. We have the honor to inform you that after careful consideration of the matter, we are clearly of opinion that the course which had been suggested is altogether impracticable, was much as it is not legally justified by the terms of the document (viz., the debenture bond) which forms the special contract between the Municipality and the bondholder. The debentures in question were issued, and the loan raised under the authority of section 253 of Bombay Act II. of 1865, under which the Justices were, with the sanction of Government, amongst other things, to fix the period for the repayment of the sum borrowed. This was done; the period fixed being distinctly, and without qualification of any kind, twenty years. It is true that section 256 seems to contemplate the payment of securities in case the Justices can take up money, at a lower rate, but that section does not, in our opinion, authorise them, either expressly or implicity, to insist on the redemption of debentures in the hands of unwilling holders, before the expiration of the time expressly fixed. Section 257 also, after providing for the formation of a sinking fund, contemplates the payment off out of such fund of the principal debt to which it is applicable, in cases where the Justices shall think ought then to be paid off," but goes on to add "at which times the same shall be so applied in paying off the same in manner hereinafter, (viz, in section 155) mentioned," section 155, which provides how Dorabjee is to be dealt with case the Justices can only pay off part of a loan, clearly only refers to debentures then due, for it refers in express terms to "mortgages which shall be then payable" which clearly cannot include these debentures which will not become due for the year 1888. This portion of the Act of 1865 appears to us to be very confused and uncertain, but even if it authorised, the payment off of debentures before the expiration of the time fixed (which for Crore bonds is twenty years) we have doubtful whether such a provision would, in the absence of any special qualification or reference thereto in the debentures, be permitted to effect in so material a particular as the time of repayment, the provisions of the contract between the parties. We return the form of Debenture which was handed to us by the Chief Accountant.—We have, &c.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY.

Bombay, 22nd February.

From this, Mr. Pedder added, it was perfectly clear that it could not be done.

Mr. Ruggonath Narayen Khote, said that had some little doubts on the matter still. He asked if they could not as well put their sinking fund in municipal debentures.

The Municipal Commissioners said they could, but that the rates were ruling were high 116 or 117, *i. e.*, at 16 or 17 per cent. premium.

Mr. Ruggoonath Narayen Khote said that even supposing so, the loss would only be at the rate of two per cent. for eight years, after which it would be a clear gain. They now paid 6 per cent. for their debentures and got 4 per cent. for the money put into the sinking fund. If they purchased up their debentures, they would gain nothing for some time but would afterwards. They could not of course cancel their debenturer, and would have to hold them until the expiry of the term.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would consider Mr. Ruggoonath's scheme which appeared to have some merits.

Mr Mahomed Ali Rogay and Dr. Cooke both enquired how that would effect their position, and Mr. Pedder assured them that it did not at all interfere with their financial position.

Messrs. Crawford and Beovey's letter was then recorded, and in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner would give his attention to Mr. Ruggoonath's suggestion and endeavour to put down his views upon paper and send them to Mr Pedder.

The next item was the contribution to be paid by Fire Insurance Companies during the ensuing year as the special tax.

The Municipal Commissioner presented a return assessing the amount of special tax payable during the current year by Fire Insurance Companies in Bombay, aggregating Rs. 14,375 which showed a increase of Rs. 2,000 as against the last year.

The Chairman said that it only rested with them to pass a resolution to the following effect; and proposed, seconded by Mr. Narayen Khote, "That the proposed assessment of the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in Bombay now presented, approved, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to recover the tax in accordance with the terms of the Act." This was carried.

The Chairman said that there was a question in connection with Coorla, which was not on the list of business, but had better be disposed of, viz, the contract for offal and skin.

The Municipal Commissioner said that at the meeting of the Town Council, on the 19th January, it was resolved to invite tenders for the removal of the offal at Bandora and Coorla, as the contract was about to expiring. Messrs. Rogers and Co., the Chemists, were the old holders of the contract, and Mr. Rogers had called upon him and asked that, after all the tenders had been received, he might be allowed the option of the tendering, and if his tender was as high, the preference. That was the request of the Justices, as he said he thought it duly fair to the old contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted a list of tenders, and here the Press were asked to withdraw during the further discussion of this contract.

The Municipal Commissioner having reported that he proposed to give the contract for the privilege of skinning dead animals taken to Coorla to Messrs. Rogers and Co. (the highest tenderers), the contract to run for five years, and the contractors to pay Rs. 6,500 per annum to the Municipality, it was resolved that the said contract with Messrs. Rogers and Co., be proved.

The only other business, the Chairman said which remained to be done, was the signing of some attested bonds, which was done.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had two or three other little matters to bring to the notice of the council. First, with regard to the proposed recreation ground at Mahim, Some time back his predecessor, Mr. Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, wrote to him offering if he had not sufficient funds for the Northbrook Gardens, to contribute a sum of money. Mr. Pedder, in his reply, thanked Sir Cowasjee, stating that he had as much as he required for that purpose, but that as it was proposed to lay out a recreation ground for the residents of Mahim, who had no public garden of any kind, said he would feel greatly obliged if Sir Cowasjee could give him any money towards that object. Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer at once expressed his readiness to place a sum of Rs. 2,500 at the Municipal Commissioner's disposal, which the latter had very thankfully accepted. The second matter was in regard to a dispute which took place some time ago, in connection with the market frauds. Two of the Municipal officers, Messrs. Higgins and Webbe had been suspended, but since reinstated, and they now applied to be paid their full salary during that interval. These officers, he considered, were not altogether blameless in the matter, and he had consulted with the Accountant-General upon the rule observed by the Government under such circumstances. He was told that during the time an officer was under suspension he received 25 per cent. of his salary. If reinstated and held blameless he received back his full pay for that time, but if only partly to blame and reinstated he received half-pay during the period of his suspension. The Commissioner proposed therefore that as these officers were to a certain extent to blame to pay them half their salaries only. The last matter to which the Municipal Commissioner said he wished to call the attention of the Town Council was the new Pound House. In the list of Public Works was a sum of Rs. 6,000 set for a new Pound House. By a special agreement made between the then Municipal Commissioner and the Government the house had been given by the latter to the Municipality upon the understanding that they kept it in repair and renewed it if necessary Lately the Commissioner of Police had asked him to put it into rapair as it was becoming dangerous. Nor by the Municipal Act the Pound Fees were received by the police, and not by the Municipality, and he therefore wrote to Government upon the subject. In the meantime the building had got into such a condition that he had been obliged to pull it down and rebuild the house. He had seen Mr. Edgington, the Acting Commissioner of Police, on this question, and they had at length come to the conclusion that the Municipality was to pay one-half and the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the Pound Fees went, the other portion. The sum of Rs. 6,000 upon the list of new works had not been passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy asked why they were bound to pay this sum, or any portion of the expense of the new Pound House.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the only reason was that they had engaged themselves to do so, a portion of the condition, formerly entered into, was that they should keep it in repair. He added that he would bring forward a distinct proposition on the subject at a future day.

The Chairman now proposed to postpone the bringing forward of the draft resolution on the water supply question until Tuesday the 9th instant, with the object of having the assistance in the discussion of Colonel Hancock, R.E., who, if, as he expected, was elected as a member of the Corporation by the Justice of the Peace at their meeting on the 5th instant, in the place of Colonel Fuller, resigned, would probably be nominated by Government to the Town Council.

This was agreed upon, but Surgeon Cook first gave notice that he would move the accompanying amendment for the Resolution proposed by the Chairman at the last Town Council meeting, viz :—" That paras. 4 and 5 of the Resolution should be alt red so as to read as follows :—

Para 4.—Cost of the scheme as stated ... .Rs. 33,13,120
Add estimated cost of Vehar outlet. 2,18,000
Add estimated cost of deepning and extension of drains and widening of the sluices at Love Grove, Worlee and Daravee..... 5,00,000

Total cost...Rs. 45,31,120

Para. 5 —That in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out the scheme, the Town Council are of opinion that an application be made by the Corporation through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, for a loan of forty-five lakhs, on similar terms, viz. four per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund to be repaid by equal annual instalments in fifty years as those on which a loan of fifty lakhs was granted by the Government of India to the Municipality of Calcutta for the water supply of that city. The annual payment on account of the loan of forty-five lakhs would thus be Rs. 2,70,000.

The meeting then separated.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT OVERVALUATION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IT was stated by the learned counsel who so ably argued the case before us, and so far as we are aware correctly stated, that there was no decision either in England or in India in which the main question argued before us had been expressly determined. It was, however, contended that, upon the principles laid down in some of the cases cited, the appellants ought to have the Rs. 5,000 paid or credited to them, and that they ought to be relieved from any liability in respect of the three bonds which the obligees, viz., the Government of Bombay, have not caused to be enforced, and apparently have no intention of enforcing, seeing that after enquiry they have ordered the deposits paid on their valuation to be returned, which deposits have been returned to Muncherjee Dorabjee, the nominal shipper and the principal obligor.

Upon the facts proved in the Court below, it was contended before us, for the appellants, that taking the cost price of the salt in Bombay, and adding thereto the maximum profit of 25 per cent. upon the sale of the salt in Calcutta—that being the maximum profit, according to the evidence of Harkisson Devsad, upon salt exported from Bombay to Calcutta—the real value of the salt would be a little over Rs. 3,000, whilst Mr. Latham, on behalf of the respondent, did not urge it in the salt could at Calcutta be worth more than about Rs. 7,000. Counsel on both sides, at the conclusion of the argument, agreed that if necessary evidence could be given either in this Court or in a case of remand in the Court below of the value of the salt in Calcutta.

The duty to which the 22,400 maunds of loose salt were liable in Bombay amounted to Rs. 40,600. Mr. Maidment, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay, proved that no duty is paid on salt exported from Bombay to Calcutta, but that bonds are taken from exporters, the penal sum in such bonds being fixed at twice the rate of the Bombay duty. The three bonds (Exhibits 1, 2, and 3) are for the respective penal sums of Rs. 36,250, Rs. 8,700, and Rs. 36,250, aggregating Rs. 81,200. The bonds respectively executed by Muncherjee Dorabjee is indebted to H. M.'s Government of Bombay in the sums of Rs. 18,125, Rs. 4,350, and Rs. 18,125, (aggregating Rs. 40,600) being the excise duty on maunds 10,000, 2,400, and 10,000, in all 22,400 maunds of salt, which he has agreed and received permission from the Collector of Salt Revenue to remove from the salt pans in talooka Trombay for the purpose of exporting the same to Calcutta per ship Regina, and the condition of each of the bonds executed by Dorabjee and his two sureties or either of them, shall produce to the Commissioner of Customs, within four months after the date of exportation, a certificate showing that the aforesaid quantity of salt has duly arrived and been landed at Calcutta, then the obligation to be void and of no effect; but if they, or either of them, shall fail to produce to the said Collector of Salt Revenue, within the said period of four months, such certificate or whatever cause such failure shall arise from, whether the act of God or otherwise, then the obligation is to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Mr. Maidment stated that the amount of duty on the salt is Rs. 3-4-0 per maund, and on referring to "The India Tariff Act," passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, No. XIII. of 1871, Schedule No. 42, we find that the import duty payable on salt imported from any place, whether within or without British India, into the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is Rs 3-4-0 per maund, whilst the duty on salt imported into any other part of British India, (except British Burmah) is Rs. 1-13 0 per maund.

The duty payble at Calcutta upon the 22,400 maunds, and which would amount to Rs. 72,800, would not of course be payble unless the salt had arrived there. The ship Regina having been totally lost during the voyage from Bombay, the obligers were unable to comply with the condition in each of the bonds, and the bonds were, in fact, forfeited, and the Government of Bombay have the right to enforce them. Although, however, the policy might have been framed with more appropriate terms to expressly include the risk which Muncherjee Dorabjee undoubtedly incurred in case of the loss of the salt by the perils insured against, we agree with the learned Judge in the Court below that such possible loss may have been the reason why the value was fixed so high as Rs. 50 per ton, and we concur with him in thinking that the valuation having appa. rently been made on the principle that the risk on the bonds was included in the insurance, no fraud was shown, and that the policy cannot be opened on the ground that the sum inserted as the value of the salt was so outrageously large as to show that the insured intended a fraud on the underwriters. Mr Justice Willis, in his judgment in *Lidgett vs. Secretan Law Rep. VI. C. P.*, p. 628, states that the result of the decisions in England, as well as in the United States, and, he believes, in North America, is that the value mentioned in the policy is a conventional sum not representing the real value of the vessel (or goods), but the sum to be paid by the underwriters in the event of a loss.

The next question for our determination is, whether, under the special circumstances of this case, the underwriters are entitled to the benefit, which owing to the Government of Bombay having returned the deposit, amounting to Rs. 5,600, and to their having virtually cancelled the bonds, the assured has undoubtedly received.

The difficulty arises from the fact that the policy in question is a valued policy, and that the cases in the present suit are described in the plaint as Hindoos, residing in Bombay, and the defendants, in the seven consolidated suits, appear from their names to be also Hindoos. This being a matter of contract, in which the defendants are British subjects, to be determined in this Court under Clause 29 of the Old Supreme Court Charter of 1823, continued in force by Clause 18 of the Letters Patent of 1862, and Clause 19 of the Letters Patent of 1865, by the law of England, and not by such laws and usages as the same would have been determined by, if the suit had been brought and the action commenced in a native Court as pointed out by Sir Joseph Arnold in *Bowintram Sriram vs. Balkishdass Khemchund*, 6 Bombay H. C. Rep. O. C. J. 24.

It was not, however, contended before us, nor are we aware that the Hindoo law contains anything which might be considered applicable to the point now under consideration. The policy on which this suit is brought is in English, with which language the underwriters were apparently unsaquainted, as of the nine underwriters, six wrote their subscription to it in Gujerathi, and three in Marwaree. In the absence of any Hindoo law or usage, the present case must, we conceive, be determined according to the principles of English law, and more especially as the parties to this policy have selected the English language for the purpose of expressing their contract. In *Dacoodass Jullodhoss vs. Adam Ali Sultan Ali*, 3 Bombay H. C., A. J., 1, which was a special appeal from the District Court of Surat, the suit being brought on a policy of insurance on goods shipped on board a native vessel for a voyage as much as he required for that purpose, but that as it was proposed to lay out a recreation ground for the residents of Mahim, who had no public garden of any kind, said he would feel greatly obliged if Sir Cowasjee could give him any money towards that object. Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer at once expressed his readiness to place a sum of Rs. 2,500 at the Municipal Commissioner's disposal, which the latter had very thankfully accepted. The second matter was in regard to a dispute which took place some time ago, in connection with the market frauds. Two of the Municipal officers, Messrs. Higgins and Webbe had been suspended, but since reinstated, and they now applied to be paid their full salary during that interval. These officers, he considered, were not altogether blameless in the matter, and he had consulted with the Accountant-General upon the rule observed by the Government under such circumstances. He was told that during the time an officer was under suspension he received 25 per cent. of his salary. If reinstated and held blameless he received back his full pay for that time, but if only partly to blame and reinstated he received half-pay during the period of his suspension. The Commissioner proposed therefore that as these officers were to a certain extent to blame to pay them half their salaries only. The last matter to which the Municipal Commissioner said he wished to call the attention of the Town Council was the new Pound House. In the list of Public Works was a sum of Rs. 6,000 set for a new Pound House. By a special agreement made between the then Municipal Commissioner and the Government the house had been given by the latter to the Municipality upon the understanding that they kept it in repair and renewed it if necessary Lately the Commissioner of Police had asked him to put it into rapair as it was becoming dangerous. Nor by the Municipal Act the Pound Fees were received by the police, and not by the Municipality, and he therefore wrote to Government upon the subject. In the meantime the building had got into such a condition that he had been obliged to pull it down and rebuild the house. He had seen Mr. Edgington, the Acting Commissioner of Police, on this question, and they had at length come to the conclusion that the Municipality was to pay one-half and the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the Pound Fees went, the other portion. The sum of Rs. 6,000 upon the list of new works had not been passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy asked why they were bound to pay this sum, or any portion of the expense of the new Pound House.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the only reason was that they had engaged themselves to do so, a portion of the condition, formerly entered into, was that they should keep it in repair. He added that he would bring forward a distinct proposition on the subject at a future day.

The Chairman now proposed to postpone the bringing forward of the draft resolution on the water supply question until Tuesday the 9th instant, with the object of having the assistance in the discussion of Colonel Hancock, R.E., who, if, as he expected, was elected as a member of the Corporation by the Justice of the Peace at their meeting on the 5th instant, in the place of Colonel Fuller, resigned, would probably be nominated by Government to the Town Council.

This was agreed upon, but Surgeon Cook first gave notice that he would move the accompanying amendment for the Resolution proposed by the Chairman at the last Town Council meeting, viz :—" That paras. 4 and 5 of the Resolution should be alt red so as to read as follows :—

Para 4.—Cost of the scheme as stated ... .Rs. 33,13,120
Add estimated cost of Vehar outlet. 2,18,000
Add estimated cost of deepning and extension of drains and widening of the sluices at Love Grove, Worlee and Daravee..... 5,00,000

Total cost...Rs. 45,31,120

Para. 5 —That in order to provide the necessary funds to carry out the scheme, the Town Council are of opinion that an application be made by the Corporation through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, for a loan of forty-five lakhs, on similar terms, viz. four per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund to be repaid by equal annual instalments in fifty years as those on which a loan of fifty lakhs was granted by the Government of India to the Municipality of Calcutta for the water supply of that city. The annual payment on account of the loan of forty-five lakhs would thus be Rs. 2,70,000.

The meeting then separated.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT OVERVALUATION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IT was stated by the learned counsel who so ably argued the case before us, and so far as we are aware correctly stated, that there was no decision either in England or in India in which the main question argued before us had been expressly determined. It was, however, contended that, upon the principles laid down in some of the cases cited, the appellants ought to have the Rs. 5,600 paid or credited to them, and that they ought to be relieved from any liability in respect of the three bonds which the obligees, viz., the Government of Bombay, have not caused to be enforced, and apparently have no intention of enforcing, seeing that after enquiry they have ordered the deposits paid on their valuation to be returned, which deposits have been returned to Muncherjee Dorabjee, the nominal shipper and the principal obligor.

Upon the facts proved in the Court below, it was contended before us, for the appellants, that taking the cost price of the salt in Bombay, and adding thereto the maximum profit of 25 per cent. upon the sale of the salt in Calcutta—that being the maximum profit, according to the evidence of Harkisson Devsad, upon salt exported from Bombay to Calcutta—the real value of the salt would be a little over Rs. 3,000, whilst Mr. Latham, on behalf of the respondent, did not urge it in the salt could at Calcutta be worth more than about Rs. 7,000. Counsel on both sides, at the conclusion of the argument, agreed that if necessary evidence could be given either in this Court or in a case of remand in the Court below of the value of the salt in Calcutta.

The duty to which the 22,400 maunds of loose salt were liable in Bombay amounted to Rs. 40,600. Mr. Maidment, the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay, proved that no duty is paid on salt exported from Bombay to Calcutta, but that bonds are taken from exporters, the penal sum in such bonds being fixed at twice the rate of the Bombay duty. The three bonds (Exhibits 1, 2, and 3) are for the respective penal sums of Rs. 36,250, Rs. 8,700, and Rs. 36,250, aggregating Rs. 81,200. The bonds respectively executed by Muncherjee Dorabjee is indebted to H. M.'s Government of Bombay in the sums of Rs. 18,125, Rs. 4,350, and Rs. 18,125, (aggregating Rs. 40 600) being the excise duty on maunds 10,000, 2,400, and 10,000, in all 22,400 maunds of salt, which he has agreed and received permission from the Collector of Salt Revenue to remove from the salt pans in talooks Trombay for the purpose of exporting the same to Calcutta per ship Regina, and the condition of each of the bonds executed by Dorabjee and his two sureties or either of them, shall produce to the Commissioner of Customs, within four months after the date of exportation, a certificate showing that the aforesaid quantity of salt has duly arrived and been landed at Calcutta, then the obligation to be void and of no effect; but if they, or either of them, shall fail to produce to the said Collector of Salt Revenue, within the said period of four months, such certificate whatever cause such

JOURNEYING IN SPAIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

PERPIGNAN, January 25.

FROM Barcelona to Perpignan, *viâ* Gerona, the distance is 114 miles. The Guide-Books published before 1868 describe this route as practicable "by railway throughout," adding that the line is to be "immediately completed." The railway, however, or rather, railways, for there is an inland and a "littoral" or sea-coast line, had not at that time been carried beyond Gerona, a distance of 67 miles; and since then, not only have not the remaining 47 miles to Perpignan been accomplished, but the line to Gerona has been abandoned, the trains going now no farther than Mataro—one hour out of Barcelona. Up to 1868, and the outbreak of the Carlist War, the journey from Barcelona to Perpignan could be achieved in one day—four hours by rail to Gerona, and 10 by the diligence across the frontier; it takes now two days. We left Barcelona on Saturday, at 6 in the morning, and only arrived here at 5 in the evening of Sunday. Such, owing to the Civil War, is progress in Spain.

Be it remembered, all the time, that on the route I describe one only travels on sufferance. You know when you start, but are never sure to reach your journey's end. The Barcelona and Saragossa line was only re-opened in December, on the strength of a compact between the railway company and some of the Carlist chiefs, and subject to conditions imposed by the latter—a compact to which some other Carlist chiefs, or robbers going by that name, seemingly did not consider themselves bound, as the stoppage of a train occurred a few weeks ago, when the passengers were, if not murdered, at least frightened to death and stripped of every valuable thing they had about them, from a bride's ear-rings to the conductor's boots. All the railways of Catalonia, if they can be said to work at all, have to submit to the same terms and run the same chances, and it is only by paying black-mail that the diligence to Perpignan manages to perform the duties of a mail and stage coach, its arrangement with the Carlists not preventing an occasional onset of the latter, who reserve the right of overhauling the mails and burning letters and papers. Travel, however, people must, and, as the risk of evil encounters on Spanish routes does not, after all, greatly exceed the average danger from railway accidents on English lines, men, and even women and children, take their chance with a fatalistic resolution; very few, if any, resorting to the precaution of a life-insurance ticket.

We left Barcelona, as I said, by omnibus at 6 in the morning, but it was nearly 7 by the time we and our impediments were stowed away in our respective places and the train started for Mataro. Day was dawning on the sea on our right; a fine day, as one need hardly observe in these happy latitudes. The first rosy tints of the morning danced on the still dark and sullen waves, vexed by the keen breeze, breaking at our feet on the shore and sending their spray fresh and fragrant into our faces, and lulling us by their monotonous roar into ineffable comfort, suggestive of the old poet's saying about the contrast between looking at the sea and being tossed upon it. The road and railroad to Mataro proceed side by side, close to the sea-shore, nothing but a thin fringe of aloe here and there separating them from the water-edge. On our left were fields and gardens and long rows of habitations, one straggling village following upon another, mere suburbs of thrifty Barcelona, the tall chimneys of hundreds of factories rising between us and the hills, and the train stopping at every petty station at two or three kilometres distance, to take in or set down swarms of operatives bound on their daily task.

At Mataro the diligence awaited us—a heavy, lumbering vehicle in three compartments and drawn by five horses, after the old French fashion, and, indeed, altogether a French contrivance, as everything connected with either locomotion or accommodation on the road is and, I suppose, for ever has been in Spain.

Our progress was for several hours along the shore; the day was warm; we had sun as in May, dust as in July; our gallant cattle floundered over what was here and there a deep bed of sand, and the bells about their necks ringing melodiously, and our Catalan fellow-travellers jabbering away with their habitual exuberance of animal spirits, enhanced at this moment by the freshness of the morning and by the first sensation of locomotion. I had two young bagmen from Sabadell in the *interieur* with me, two middle-aged women, and a younger one, with a child, for my *vis-à-vis*, and the peals of laughter which followed upon their incessant jokes would have enlivened the dullest traveller, even had his knowledge of their *patois* enabled him to make out the grossness of some of their broad allusions and to perceive that the pleasantry was in a great measure at his own expense. The road was not remarkably interesting. The shore was flat for many miles; and as we advanced round the skirts of the hills the signs of the human habitation and cultivation diminished and the landscape assumed that blank, brown look which gives so much meaning to Shakespeare's true and picturesque appellation of "tawny Spain." The olive sprouted from the rocky and sandy soil here and there, and near the villages we came upon a few stunted orange groves; but even here, in Catalonia, the husbandry seemed slothful and slovenly, and what we saw of the dwellings alongside the road betokened on the part of the inhabitants no little indifference to the comforts and decencies of life. The road itself was not bad; but it had no bridges over many of the streams, and some of these, though shallow, constituted so heavy a sea of sand and mud that the able-bodied part of the travelling community had to alight and walk, to enable the ark-like conveyance to be lugged through, with much cracking of whips and shouts and oaths of the driver, conductor, and helpers. Matters are here in Catalonia pretty much as they were in Calabria or Basilicata at the time Garibaldi called those benighted Provinces of the old Bourbon kingdom to a new life. The olive grounds near the villages, the fig-tree growing at every cottage door, the evergreen oak and the umbrella-pine here and there crowning the hill tops, give this part of the Iberian Peninsula a peculiarly Italian look, and the resemblance is enhanced by the people's costume, the scarlet caps of the men, the handkerchiefs round the faces and throats of the women, and by their dialect, which, utterly unintelligible as it would be to a Subalpine or Ligurian, would sound to them perfectly familiar and homelike.

We breakfasted on the first day at Camellas at noon and reached Gerona at nightfall. Gerona may well be called in every respect the last town of Spain. Such as it was 50 or, perhaps, 150 years ago, it remains now; houses are cropped, and, as it were, wedded to one another by lofty buttresses, joining, like Siamese twins athwart the narrow streets, and they thus seem to bear up together against time, equally defying decay and improvement, while the people evince utter disdain of those ameliorations for which even the most backward and reckless among the Latin races have lately been in some measure shamed. It was a festive day at Gerona—the King's day, San Alfonso—and the town had made pure preparation for it by loyal draperies, and there was some feeble attempt at illumination. The whole population was in the streets, three soldiers for every citizen, and the shrill trumpets blew endless and apparently unmeaning signals, and two or three bands paraded the main thoroughfares with lively marches, in which the monotonous thumping of the big drum drowned the sound of all other instruments; and there was a glare at the *café* before the theatre, and a blaze in the windows of the Governors' palace; and the citizens' wives, in hood and mantle, were trooping to the playhouse to see "The Madrid Hells"—*Los Infiernos de Madrid*. Only the Cathedral close was in darkness, the Bishop and his clergy sulking in the shade of their old towers; not one soul disturbing the solitude of the grand and stately flight of moonlit steps leading up to the old Minster; for these priests' day was St. Charles, St. Alfonso being at the utmost a *pis aller* to which they are not yet heartily reconciled.

We left Gerona on Sunday morning at 7, and went across a broad plain, with the range of the Pyrenees looming in sight. Gerona is an inland town, and the road, which diverges from the sea shore long before reaching that place, strikes more and more inwardly, making for a gap in the mountains between the main chain on the left and the mass ending at Cape Creus, near Rosas, on the right. At Figueras, the great frontier stronghold of Spain on this side, we breakfasted, and here we were still in the plain. But after this the spurs of low hills drew near the road on both sides of us, and the ground was slightly undulated. Real climbing, however, there was none, and we reached the boundary landmark at Pertuis without once slackening the horse's pace. Something like up-hill work awaited us on the French side, but it was neither very hard nor long; and as we went from the Southern to the Northern watershed, from Spain into France, we might well say, "*Il n'y a plus de Pyrenees.*" Something grand and beautiful there is in this narrow as well as low mountain gorge, nevertheless. The valleys and hill-sides are densely wooded, and as one looks down upon them from the high road, they sink down to a depth which gives them all the magnificence of the unknown.

At Pertuis my two fellow travellers, the bagmen from Sabadell, got into some difficulty with M. le Commissaire de Police, a young gentleman dressed in the pink of Parisian fashion, with silk hat, and kid gloves, and ivory-tipped cane, who found fault with their passports because they lacked a French Consul's *visa*, and, after a long parley, compelled them to go back for the *visa* as far as Rosas, thus causing the poor fellows the loss of one day of their valuable time. The Commissaire was evidently a new broom, anxious to show his zeal; but the fact is that France, nettled by the long complaints of the Spanish Government with respect to the laxity of her guard on the frontier, has now established an iron passport system all along the line, to which, however, she only submits Spanish subjects. Her vigilance is thus exercised in behalf of Spain, but simply at the Spaniard's expense, and it must seem very hard to these poor people, after crossing their own side of the border unchallenged, to be stopped by their neighbour's functionaries with that old and stupid annoyance of the passport, and actually to be sent back to their country for their country's good.

We had still three hours' dreary driving from Le Pertuis to Perpignan, where we arrived at 5 in the evening, in time for the night train to Marseilles.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable notices vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BILLIARDS AND BILLIARD-ROOMS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THERE is no more beautifully scientific game than billiards, and yet it has fallen into very general discredit. The great American handicap that came off this week in some rooms in Oxford Street was contested by the first professors of the art, and the play, generally speaking, was admirable. But the company, we fancy, was something less than select, although billiard-tables are articles of necessity in the clubs, and are considered almost indispensable luxuries in the best houses in town or country. Nevertheless there is no game more scientifically admirable. It calls all the mental faculties into play, to the full as freely as whist, with the single exception of the memory. You must be quick to conceive and prompt to decide. You must be ready to abide and modify your combinations, adapting them to each fresh situation of the rapidly rolling balls. If you hesitate unduly you are lost; for in practice "pottering play" is found to be invariably suicidal. Yet you must always call the teachings of your former experience into council. You must look out for what you mean to leave, and must feel your adversary as if you were fencing with him. Power of profound calculation is as essential as presence of mind. Every skilled billiard-player must have a sort of mathematical instinct. He must divine rather than study the angles of incidence and reflection. He must allow for the disturbing influence of the "side" he imparts by striking his own ball in a particular spot with a peculiar motion of the wrist and arm. He must estimate "strengths" with extreme nicety—not merely the strength of his own stroke, but the smoothness of the cloth and the elasticity of the cushions. After a variety of impacts and consequent rebounds, he should still be able to tell pretty nearly where three balls will be left lying. Then he equally needs mere mechanical gifts; his eye should be sure and his hand steady. He is all the better for a certain reach of body that dispenses him from frequently employing the rest. His grasp of the cue should almost amount to genius—it should be free and flexible, yet firm. And the head and hand must act in a common sympathy with iron nerves. It is not given to any player to command fortune, and the most magnificent game may be foiled by balls clashing unexpectedly. But if a man is to take leading rank among masters of the art, it may be said broadly that he should be equal to any occasion in any emergency. We are of course setting up almost an ideal standard of excellence, yet we think all we have laid down will be admitted in the main by any expert in the game. For, as a matter of fact, all celebrated players have possessed in considerable measure all the qualities we have attributed to them. Yet the strange thing is that for very obvious reasons, the greatest stars in the world of billiards should be men of little or no education. Some common billiard-marker who has the cue perpetually in his hand steadily comes forward to the front from among the ruck of his fellows. Keeping the confidence that comes of an easy control over the balls, he has yet the sense to eschew the loose and flashy play which is the bane of the ordinary professional. It is nothing so much as billiards does the proverb hold good that practice makes perfect. Without the faintest tinge of scientific mathematical teaching a raw lad masters to a great extent the soundest mathematical principles. It is inspiration rather than reasoning that tells him that such or such a stroke will have such or such a result. We should be curious to have it tested whether a skilled mathematician could bring his play much nearer to perfect finish than has been done by the crack champion of the day, supposing him to be equally endowed with the unexplainable billiard-capacity. This however, is a matter that can never be put to the proof, simply because the game is not worth the candle, and the aspirations of most mathematicians rise above the board of green cloth.

For the great preliminary objection to billiards is the waste of time which the game must involve, if you are once fairly fascinated and determined to excel. If you only frequent the tables in moderation, it may at least be said of billiards that it is a delightful piece of furniture in a country house. It is an unfailing resource on a wet day or in those dark and dreary hours before dinner in the winter time, when you have come home from hunting and shooting and the twilight is having heavy on your hands. Moreover you can smoke, and it is better to take gentle exercise over your cigar before retiring to rest than to talk scandal in an armchair with a glass of brandy and water at your elbow. The exercise, though gentle, is by no means to be despised whether for men or women. It opens the chest and extends the sinews as you reach out for your stroke on the table. Even if you choose to turn the billiard-room into a smoking-room, it need not be badly ventilated. But the misfortune is that the game under these innocent conditions is generally something worse than pitiable. All its more delicate beauties are lost in the rough carelessness of the play, and even a fair player finds his best deteriorate in contact with incompetent company. The best man becomes for the most part regardless of consequence. He may go in for each particular attempt with a true stroke and a quick eye. But his ideas are limited to the immediate stroke, or at most to the next one. He knows that he can venture on any liberties, and that however loosely he may leave his balls, his enemy will not improve his carelessness to his disadvantage. Besides, and happily, in private billiard-rooms it is the rule to "play for love," and playing with nothing staked on the result is fatal to skilful and careful play. The game has this in common with whist, écarté, or picquet, that, to induce him to devote to it the necessary attention and thought, the mind of the player must be weighted with the sense of pecuniary responsibility. The result is that, at private billiard-tables, strength becomes almost everything and skill goes for little. The balls are set in impetuous motion; they are driven violently against cushions that have been reduced to the very minimum of elasticity. No one can find encouragement under such circumstances to raise himself above a very low level of capacity; if any man habitually does much better than his neighbour, he is apt to be regarded as a Greek, as much out of his proper sphere as a hawk who has swooped among innocent pigeons.

Thus it has unfortunately come to pass that the light of billiards is kept alive almost entirely in public rooms, and a great deal of most harmful dissipation is the consequence. There is dissipation of time, of health, of money. Young men who ought to own to find their leisure hang heavy on their hands. They have no family circles, and access to clubs is forbidden them for more reasons than one; even if a new and respectable institution did hold its doors open to them, they would very likely have the sense to know that the entry money and subscription were beyond their means in ordinary prudence. Yet they have a young man's natural cravings and ambition. They must amuse themselves somehow, and they aspire to see something of life. They have no literary bent, even if they had pleasant books to read and a comfortable room to read in. Five guineas for a club subscription is a serious item for a clerk or two pounds a week, but even this is a way is a trifle. Let them once indulge in the extravagance, and they will indeed discover that it is but the first step that costs. They find themselves in a bright and warm apartment. The game is a fascinating one from the first, and if they begin to play with novices like themselves, it agreeably piques their sense of rivalry. Or, if they fall into more experienced hands and get real instruction, they are still more likely to develop any decided turn they may have for it. Then there is an atmosphere of sociability in these public places. Every one is smoking, chatting, laughing, and drinking. The private table soon becomes dull, and to be constantly engaging it costs money. As they mount the stairs to it, they hear the click of balls and the cheery clamour of voices from the public room below. Pool is always going on there, and it is a cheap excitement to sit and look on. The stakes are not very high perhaps, but they are high enough to excite the players, and to give to raw onlookers a strong interest in the game. The play seems easy enough too; it is the most experienced *habitues* who win with the least effort. The ambitious youth long to try his hand, and there is always the element of uncertainty to encourage him. Luck may stand his friend, especially if he hits hard enough; and, if he chooses to be very prudent, he may take extreme care of his "lives," sell his ball, and have his amusement for nothing. Possibly luck may befriend him; he may win a trifle to begin with, and be tempted to persist. Or, if he loses, and loses something more than he can afford, he is all the more urged to go on and get it back again. If he has common intelligence he must remark that certain persons whom he meets invariably realize a steady profit. But he comes to regard their superiority as one of the inevitable hazards of the play, a percentage that must be paid to begin with, just as much as the charge for the table. These astute gentlemen, practised in the fleecing pigeons gently, do their best to nurse and encourage him. So he goes on losing what he can ill afford to lose; smoking and drinking at untimely hours in the foulest atmosphere. His mind is taken off from his ordinary pursuits, which soon grow insipid; he begins to drag a lengthening chain of petty debts behind him; he gets up in the morning feeling out of health and spirits; his morals as well as his manners deteriorate; and, if he has not the resolution to break with habits that are more easily formed than broken, to dispense with the false excitement that is stealthily coming to be the spice of his existence, and to work a radical reformation of a sudden, he will find that the passage that took him into the billiard-room is the road that leads him on to the dogs.

No doubt the fact that English billiard-rooms are answerable for so much evil is owing chiefly to the low English passion for making up sport and money-making. All over the Continent even in the great cities, the billiard-room is usually as harmless a place as a hard-worked man need resort to. Even in Paris or Vienna the table stands in the café where you would in any case be sipping your coffee or your tea. It is quite the exception when any one thinks of betting. Respectable fathers of families take to the game as naturally as to dominoes; they have played it from boyhood by way of exercising the body and diverting the mind, and their sons are playing it now under their eyes in the same room. In every remote village in France, Italy, or Germany you find the official aristocracy of each small community, from the mayor downwards, assembled in the village public-house in blouses or slippers, as the case may be, labouring at the universal game on a ragged cloth, with an immense expenditure of breath and physical force. It does them all the good in the world; keeps them in strength and wind; gives them a harmless subject of common interest, and diverts their mind from dangerous political questions. If it were practised at all in the same way in this country in our long and dreary winters, we should think it matter for unmixed congratulation. But as it is, we fear that, to say the best of them, our public rooms are haunts of perilous temptation."

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.	
12 Do.	5	" "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.			
Do	do	12	Do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received on terms available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the Principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.
VINAY & Co.

BRANDIES. BRANDIES. BRANDIES
JUST LANDED.

A fresh consignment of Messrs. OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s well known Brandies.

One Star at	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Three Stars at	" 36	do.

These superior qualities imported for the first time into Bombay Market will prove purchasers the greatest satisfaction.

Apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds ...	...Rs.	14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon ...	" "	18	" "
Chateau Leoville ...	" "	22	" "
Chateau Lafite ...	" "	26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Johannisberaer ...	" "	15	" "
Liebfraumilch ...	" "	20	" "
Steinwein ...	" "	20	" "
Marcobrunner ...	" "	22	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			
Ditto ditto	" 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.		
Not landed ex Steamers or Pilots.			
DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier...	Rs. 6	8	per dozen.
Kronenbier			

Packages charged in each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating, to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Bombay Taroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ABERDEEN FOLISHEDGRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CURMOODEEN TYERJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
FIREROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

R. B. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY,

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—

How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. It should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The investment of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and the Company has not been saved by the power of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3½ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).

2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.

3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never laps s, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Inverarity, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady, progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,590-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1872 were £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium on an Individual Insurance on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 216 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium ... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Office of Assurance, and Policies are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical

BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

BARODA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1875.

THE evidence given yesterday was of a peculiarly interesting description. To show this we need only refer to the following report of Rowjee's statements. Probably a more cool, matter-of-fact would-be poisoner never stood in a witness-box.

EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

His Highness the Gaekwar was present in the forenoon, but His Highness was absent in the afternoon.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was again absent.

The Court met at eleven o'clock.

Rowjee bin Rama, recalled and examined by Mr. Advocate-General:—

After my return from Nowsaree I went to visit the Maharaja with a person named Jemadar Nursoo. This was about two or three days after my return to Baroda from Nowsaree. A punkawalla named Kabhai also went with me. About fifteen days after my return from Nowsarree Rs. 300 were paid to me by Nursoo Jemadar. After receiving that money, I again went to visit the Maharaja. About four or five months after I received the money—I guess it would be about that time—Nursoo Jemadar went with me then. On this occasion I went from here (the camp bazaar) at seven o'clock in the evening; I went first to Yeshwuntrao's house, where I met Salim sowar. Nursoo Jemadar was also seated there. Besides myself, Nursoo, and Salim, Yeshwuntrao was also there. From Yeshwuntrao's house we went to the Maharaja's Haveli. We went into the Haveli by the entrance situated on the Nuzzur Bagh side. I saw the Maharaja on that occasion. He was seated in his bath-room. It was upstairs. When I went to the Maharaja, I and Nursoo Jemadar sat down, and Yeshwuntrao and Salim were standing near the Maharaja. Then the Maharaja said to us "The saheb practices great *zoolum* (oppression) on me. I will tell you something; will you listen to it?" Then I and the jemadar said "Yes, we will listen." Then the Maharaja said "What is the saheb in the habit of eating?" I then said "He does not eat anything in my presence, but he drinks juice *(rus)* sherbet." Then the Maharaja said to us "If I give you something will you put it in" *(dalna)*. Then we said "What will be the effect of it?" *(Kya hoega.)* Nursoo it was who said this. Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will send a packet by the hands of Salim sowar." I thereupon asked the Maharaja—"What will be the effect of it?" (Interpreter explains that the word "pudi," which he interpreted by the word "packet," may also mean powder.) When I asked what substance is it (or rather thing)——

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then the correct rendering of the word must be "packet," because he says "what thing"?

Mr. Advocate-General—A thing is not necessarily a substance in the ordinary sense of the term.

Witness—Then the Maharaja said, "It is poison," *(zahar)*. I then said to the Maharaja, "If I put it in and if anything happens to the saheb all of a sudden, what then?" The Maharaja said "It will not produce any immediate effect, but will produce an effect in the course of two or three months." Then the Maharaja said to us, "I will give you a present of a lakh each if you will do this thing, and I will employ you (*asami*) or give you service, and I will protect your children and family. Do not entertain any apprehensions." I myself asked the Maharaja,—"In what way or manner shall I put this in?" Then the Maharaja said—"Take a small bottle or vial, put some water and the powder in it, shake it well and put that in." Then I asked the Maharaja—"If I put the powder thus, what will be the effect?" The Maharaja said—"If, without shaking it, you put it in the juice, it will come to the top; therefore you should shake it before putting it in." Then Salim sowar and Yeshwuntrao both said—"It will be good for you if you do this job; do not have any apprehensions." The Maharaja said "Make three powders of this and finish them in three days." At that time no powder was shewn me, nothing was shewn me then. The Maharajah said—"I will send to the jemadar's house by the hands of Salim or Yeshwuntrao." I said, "Very well." Nothing more occurred. After the Maharaja said this, we left. I cannot fix the day on which this conversation took place. I don't remember the day of the week or month, nor what season it was. I don't remember the 9th of November. I remember when Colonel Phayre found out the attempt to poison him. It was before this discovery that I had had this interview with the Maharaja. It would be about fifteen or twenty days before. After this interview with the Maharaja the jemadar brought a packet and gave it to me. The above-described interview with the Maharaja took place at seven o'clock in the evening—not morning. When the jemadar gave me the packet, it was, as far as I remember, on the day following that on which I had had the interview with the Mahar ja. I opened the packet he gave me, and found it contain two powders, one white and the other rose-coloured. (The quantity in these powders he tried to illustrate with his fingers.)

By Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I do not think there was quite a tea-spoonful.

By the Advocate-General—I did not form any estimate of the weight. (Shown a sand-box used for drying ink.)

The witness divided the sand into two separate parts, and said that the portion he meant to represent the white powder should be a little more than the other. The sand that had been used for illustration was handed to the Secretary to the Commission.

Examination continued—When Nursoo gave me these powders he spoke to me. After I got these two powders from Nursoo I divided them into three portions, taking more of the rose powder and less of the white. Of the white powder I used only a little, so that some of it was left. To make up the three mixtures I took a pinch of the white powder, and a good deal remained. I don't remember whether I used half of the white powder, but I used up the whole of the rose-coloured powder. When these three mixtures were made up I kept them in the pocket of my putta or belt. The remainder of the white powder I put on one side of my belt—I mean the lower part of it. It was put in the same pocket of the belt as I put the three powders, but in a separate division. The three packets that I had thus mixed I threw them into the saheb's sherbet. I threw the three packets into the sherbet, not at one time but at different times. I put these powders in on alternate days, although I do not remember the particular days. I put the powders in a bottle.

Mr. Melvill—He did not say powders. He only said one.

Question repeated and examination continued—I put one powder into a bottle, leaving the other two. I put some water in the bottle and shook it and threw the contents in the glass—I mean the glass which contained Colonel Phayre's sherbet. When I speak of the glass of sherbet, I refer to the glass of sherbet that used to be placed in Colonel Phayre's private room every morning. I adopted the same practice in regard to each of these three powders. The bottle I used I got from the Maharaja. That was about the time when the sahib had a boil on his head. The bottle contained some white liquid like water. I was at the Maharaja's Haveli when I got this bottle, and Nursoo jemedar was with me on that occasion. When the Maharaja gave me this bottle I asked him, "What does this bottle contain?" He said "It contains something which you ought to throw into the sahib's bathing tub or *gindy*." I took the bottle with me. I tucked the bottle up in my drawers, and it produced a wound, or sort of swelling.

Mr. Melvill—He said he put it between his strings.

The Interpreter—His meaning is that he put it between the strings of his drawers and the drawers.

Examination continued—The injury was like a boil.

Interpreter—I think he means a blister.

Witness (asked for explanation)—It was a boil; when a man gets a burn it produces that kind of thing. The wound was here (showing his stomach.) As it produced a boil on me I thought it would produce some great injuries on the sahib, and therefore I threw it away. I threw away the medicine which the bottle contained. The mouth of the bottle was stopped with cotton which was covered over with bees' wax, not sealing-wax. I got the bottle about a month or a month and a quarter before I got the powders. I took the bottle with me to the Residency. Nursoo jemadar asked me, "Did you put it in?" I told him I had put it in. I said to Nursoo jemadar, "Look here, I have been burned here" (pointing to my stomach). The bottle I kept in the Residency underneath a box belonging to the sahib kept near a form on which the jemedars used to sit near the sahib's office. This box was near the form on which I used to sit. After I put the three powders into the sherbet, as I have described, I saw the Maharaja about eight days afterwards. After that the Maharaja used to come to the Residency to see the sahib, and perhaps he thought that nothing had happened to the sahib. The Maharaja sent a message to me through Salim. I and Nursoo jemedar both went. This was at night. To the best of my recollection no other person went with me on that occasion. I first went to Yeshwuntrao's house. When I got there Nursoo jemedar was there as well as Salim sowar, who was sitting there. Yeshwuntrao was also there. I went to the Maharaja's Haveli with Yeshwuntrao, Nursoo jemedar, and Salim sowar. I saw the Maharaja at the Haveli, in his bath-room in the same place as I had seen him on previous occasions.

Tell us what took place between you and the Maharaja on the occasion of that visit?

Witness.—The Maharaja gave me coarse abuse and said, "You did not do anything." I said to the Maharaja, "I did it, but I cannot account for its not happening." Then the Maharaja said, "I will give you another thing which you should put in." I said "Very well." As I was about to go, Salim stretched forth his hand, but I did not see whether he gave anything to the jemedar or not. He did not say anything at that time—no one said anything at that time. I did not hear anything then, I and the jemedar went away from there. On the next day, when the jemedar came from his house, he gave me something—it was a packet. I opened and examined the packet. There was some black or dark-coloured substance in it. (Interpreter explains that it may mean either one or the other.) The colour of the Interpreter's coat is too dark. I think the colour was like this (pointing to a drab-coloured helmet on the table). That is about the colour. This powder I kept by me for one day. I went on Friday, and it was brought by the jemedar to me on Saturday. The next day was Sunday, and I did not go to my duty that day. I went to my duty on the Monday following. I am speaking of Monday, the day on which the report about the poisoning was heard. On Monday I put the poison in the sahib's sherbet. I put in the packet that was sent to me by the jemedar from the Maharaja on the last occasion. I put the powder in a bottle, shook it, and put it in the glass of sherbet. I put it in the bottle which had been given to me by the Maharaja. I put nothing else in but the powder. I shook it in some water in the bottle. When I poured the contents of the bottle into Colonel Phayre's sherbet, no one was present. I put it into the sahib's glass at half-past six o'clock, when I went to my duty. This was about twenty minutes or thereabouts, before Colonel Phayre returned. I saw Colonel Phayre return. I remember Colonel Phayre writing a note. He gave it into the hands of the jemedar, who gave it to me, and I gave it to a puttiwalla. I do not remember what puttiwalla. I remember telling him to take the note to the doctor sahib. Salim sowar was present when I told the puttiwalla to take the note to the docter sahib. I first saw Salim sowar that morning about seven o'clock. First Salim sowar asked me, "Did you do that job or not?" I said, "Yes, I did it." I said "A note has this day been written and sent to Dr. Gray, and I think you will be disgraced."

Mr. Melvill demurred to the rendering of the witness's expression "fujaita" as "disgraced."

Interpreter—"Fujaita" is the word for "disgraced." That is a literal interpretation.

The President—Sir Richard Meade thinks the meaning is more ruin than disgrace.

President—You had better refer to the dictionaries now. (Shakspeare's Dictionary referred to and the meaning was found to be as given by the Interpreter.)

President—I think the expression sufficiently conveys the meaning.

Examination continued—Salim said nothing to me when I told him this. I left him immediately afterwards. I told him about the note to the doctor sahib at the same time as I told him about my having given the poison. I remember the doctor coming. I was standing there. I remained on duty at the Residency all that morning. On that same day I was not placed under arrest. I was suspended on that day. I was desired to take off my belt and keep it there and go home. I left my

belt in the sahib's office. My belt has never been returned to me. On that Monday I was examined a little by Colonel Phayre, and Mr Boevey was present on the occasion. I was placed in arrest on the following morning at seven o'clock. I remained under arrest on the night of that day. The next day at five o'clock in the evening I was released by orders of the sahib. I was not allowed to return to my duties. I have already told you about receiving Rs. 500 on the occasion of my marriage, and afterwards Rs. 300 from the jemedar. I did not receive any more money. How can I tell what the Maharaja gave to the jemedar? I had some ornaments made out of the money I received at the time of my marriage. (Ornaments produced.) These were the ornaments which I caused to be made. For these ornaments I paid about Rs. 500 or Rs. 550. I don't remember exactly what amount I paid. I told you yesterday that I had been requested by the Maharaja to communicate with him through Salim. I have communicated with the Maharaja in writing. I caused Jugga to write for me on one or two occasions. I know Jugga's handwriting. I can read Guzerathee a little, and I can write a little, but not well. (Shown letter.) This is in Jugga's handwriting. I don't think I can read this letter. Besides Jugga I didn't employ anybody else to write for me. I wrote myself on two or three occasions. These letters or communications that I caused to be written, and which I wrote, were all conveyed by the jemedar. I remember making a statement before Mr. Souter, The first day on which I made my statement to Mr. Souter was on a Tuesday, the 22nd, so far as I remember. I do not remember what month.

The Advocate-General—We take it, my Lord, as the 22nd December.

Examination continued—My statement was not taken down by Mr. Souter on the 22nd. It was on a subsequent day. Early one morning, about five o'clock, Mr. Souter sent for me. On that morning I did not say anything to the sahib. He questioned me till about eight or nine o'clock that morning, but I did not confess anything correctly. I was then brought to the Residency. I saw Mr. Souter in Colonel Barton's bungalow. I was then taken to the Residency, and was desired to sit down in the garden of the Residency. I continued sitting there till five or six o'clock. Kureem and Faizoo were there. We began to discuss or argue amongst ourselves. Faizoo and Kureem said, with regard to themselves and the ayah, "We have told the truth; you had better tell the truth, and you also will be saved." They said, "We have stated that we have been there." Thereupon I sent for Mr. Souter's havildar, who was near there. I don't remember his name. I would know him if I saw him. (Shown havildar No. B 1130, Meer Imam Ally.) This is the man. I said to him, "Do you take me to the senior Khan Sahib Akbar Ali." Then I went to the senior Khan Sahib, and said to him, "I will tell before you the truth regarding the poison. If you save my life, and get a promise given to me by the sahib I will tell you the truth." I did obtain a promise of free pardon if I made a full statement, and under that promise I made a full statement to Mr. Souter. From the time I first saw Mr. Souter at six o'clock until the present moment I have had no communication with the jemedar Nursoo, with this exception—on the day Nursoo was taken up the Khan Sahib said "Tell before Nursoo the truth that you have told."

A doubt was raised about the correctness of the interpretation of the answer, and the question was repeated, but no difference was found in the interpretation.

Examination continued.—The great Khan Sahib sent for me. He said, "Tell the truth before Nursoo and the Rao Sahib and chota Khan Sahib." I was then taken to near the jemedar, and addressing him I said, "I have told all that was to be told even up to my neck." That was all that passed between us, and he was taken away to the police guard-room. (Shown belt). This is the belt that was taken away from me. (Shown pocket at the bottom of the belt.) This was where I put the three packets, and the remainder of the white powder that was not used was put in the pocket at the side. I was present when something was found in that belt. The Rao Sahib and Akbar Ali and Khan Bahadoor were present. On that occasion one powder or packet was found in my belt. The Khan Sahib asked me, "Where used you to put it?" I said "In the pocket of my putta or belt." Then he asked "Where is your belt?" I said, "It is in the possession of Bhoodur Puttiwalla. Mr. Souter's sepoy named Chand went and brought Bhoodur Puttiwalla there. When he came he was wearing it on his neck. The Khan Sahib took it off his person, and then Khan Sahib, Rao Sahib, and Khan Sahib junior began to search. Then the Khan Sahib senior introduced his finger into the belt. (Illustrates the manner.) He found something hard, and then remarked, "There is something there." Then he left it as it was and sent for Mr. Souter, who was in the room opposite. The sahib opened the lower part of the belt, took out the packet, and found it wrapped in a piece of white paper. The contents of that packet were poison—I mean a white powder. When the packet was taken out in the way I described I recognised it. The sahib asked me and I said, "I could identify it." I said, "This is the packet which was left with me by mistake or oversight." I said nothing more on this occasion. After this inquiry the sahib took some information from me, and then I left. I don't remember when this packet was found. It was about two days after I gave him my deposition. It was on the third day. One day had elapsed. I think the sahib was busy on the previous day.

The Commission here rose, it being then 2 o'clock.

The Commission resumed its afternoon sitting about half-past 2 o'clock.

H. H. the Gaekwar was not present.

Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee, Subordinate Judge of Surat, was sworn in as the second Interpreter to the Commission and proceeded to interpret.

The witness Rowjee bin Rama was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

How long, did you say, you had been in Colonel Phayre's employment?—I think about a year and a half.

Had he been a kind master to you?—He was very kind to me.

You had nothing to complain of?—No.

And yet you wanted all at once to murder him?—Because the Rajah induced me by offering me money—a bribe.

You did not require a great deal of persuasion?—I am a poor man, and he offered me a lakh of rupees.

And you being a poor man, and being offered a lakh of rupees, you wanted to murder a master who had always been kind to you? Don't be ashamed of anything; you don't appear to be—that is so?—Yes, I consented because he said——

You really meant to murder him?—I did not intend, but the Maharaja intended it.

Of course it is the Maharaja, but you intended by your own hand to murder him? That's all I want to know?—It was not my intention, but I was instigated by the Maharaja.

But being instigated by the Maharaja you meant to do it?—Yes, because I was a poor man and was instigated.

You had never had any quarrel with Colonel Phayre?—No, no quarrel.

And so you were ready to become a murderer for money?—I am a poor man, and was instigated, what do I know?

But being a poor man were you ready to murder your master, who had been kind to you?—Because I was instigated, and I consented.

Now, you never got your lakh of rupees?—No, nothing was given.

Did you ever apply to the Maharaja?—I did not apply.

You know you were examined before Colonel Phayre after this attempt had failed. You remember that?—Yes.

After that you were at liberty for nearly a whole month or more than a month, I think?—Yes.

That is so?—Yes.

Did you make any application to the Maharaja during that time?—Never.

Did you ever see the Maharaja or get any message from him?—I did not get any message, nor did I see him.

Now, as you were a poor man, and ready to commit murder because you were instigated, how was it you did not apply to the Maharaja for some money?—I did not go. How could I go there?

Why, you had been there often enough you know?—On the first occasion, not after I went home (Interpreter explains that the witness means after he was dismissed).

But, after you had done what the Maharaja had instigated you to do, why did you not apply to him to pay you. Was it because you had not killed Colonel Phayre, because the attempt had failed, or some principle of honour of that kind?—Because the affair was not successful, I did not ask for money.

I thought so. I thought it was an honourable sense of what was due, and you did not think it would be fair to apply to the Maharaja as you had not succeeded in killing Colonel Phayre—is that what you mean?—I did not go, nor did I ask him for money.

But I want to know why, because you are a poor man, and ready to commit murder; it is much easier to ask?—I was not ready to commit murder, it was the Maharaja.

I know it was the Maharaja who was ready to commit the murder—we all know that—but if you were so ready to be his instrument, what prevented you from asking him for money?—I did not go; how could I go and ask for money?

Did you and Nursoo have any conversation together after your attempt to murder had failed?—No, I had not. I had not any conversation with Nursoo. I did not leave my house to go anywhere.

Do you know Bhow Pooniker?—He used to come to the bungalow. I know him.

What used he to come to the bungalow for?—He used to come to the sahib—I don't know why.

Did he come to give information to the sahib of what was going on?—I did not know that.

You heard him give information, did not you?—I did not hear. Sometimes I used to hear, and sometimes I used to tell it.

Was it talked about among the servants at the Residecy that the Maharaja had made a representation, or sent a khureeta to the Viceroy?—I do not know anything about a khureeta.

You must be careful now in what you answer. Will you swear that you heard nothing about a khureeta about to be sent to the Viceroy?—I do not recollect hearing anything about it.

Not from Bhow Pooniker?—No; I did not hear anything about a khureeta from Bhow Pooniker.

Did you get the boil that you have exhibited from contact with the bottle only, or did the contents of the bottle go on you?—The medicine which the bottle contained caused the boil.

Did it get out of the bottle?—It dropped through the cotton stopper.

And so you found it give you a boil?—Yes.

And so you threw it away from fear it should hurt Colonel Phayre?—Yes.

But it was given you to hurt Colonel Phayre?—Yes.

Then why didn't you use it? You found out, you know, that it did hurt, and yet you threw it away?—I did not use it.

Why?—Because it injured me, I threw it away. I was afraid I would be arrested at once.

But you know you administered poison. Why should you not have used the liquid as you were told?—I did not.

But why?—Because I was injured, I thought my sahib would be injured, and therefore I threw it away.

You told Nursoo that you had?—Yes.

And that was a lie?—Yes.

Did you indulge occasionally in that luxury?—Why should I tell a falsehood?

I want to know why you did. Why did you tell your friend Nursoo one?—Every day a sowar used to come from the Maharaja to inquire whether the thing was done or not.

Why did you tell Nursoo a lie?—Because he was after me.

Do you tell lies to everybody who is after you?—I will tell the truth, why should I tell lies?

Did you tell him lies because he was after you?—Yes.

Well, Mr. Souter was after you, and perhaps you told him not one lie but a hundred?—He was never after me.

So that what you told him was the truth?—Yes, every syllable not a difference of a single thing.

You are quite sure about that?—Yes.

You would not deceive Mr. Souter?—No.

Did you tell Colonel Phayre the truth?—Had I told Colonel Phayre the truth, how should he have believed the story of one individual?

Was that the reason why you did not tell him the truth?—Therefore I did not tell the truth.

You are sure you did not tell him the truth because you did not think he would believe it?—Yes.

That was one thing?—And I did not do it with a view to tell it.

But to Mr. Souter you told the truth in everything?—Yes.

Very well. Now I am going to tell you something that you told Mr. Souter. I am referring to the time when you got the two papers of powder. Upon that occasion you and Nursoo were promised a lakh of rupees each?—Yes.

Who did you say gave you these two powders?—Nursoo Jemedar brought them to me and gave me them.

Did he tell you that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days?—He said, "Divide this into three parts, and use them in two or three days."

That is to say, mix the powders together and divide them into three equal parts?—No; from each powder I took a little, because I had doubts that the white powder was more injurious.

Now I will read to you what you said to Mr. Souter:—"A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such a quantity as to consume the whole in that time." And you say also:—"This had been also carefully explained to me by Yeshwantrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja." Then you go on to say:—"I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favourable opportunity presented itself for doing so?"—Yes, so I said.

Did you go on to say, "The packet of poison which the jemadar first gave me, I made into small doses, as directed?"—Yes, I made three packets.

"And kept the powders in the secret pockets of my cross-belt?"—Yes.

"And the powder taken from the secret pocket of my cross-belt this morning is one of the powders made up from the packet given me by the jemadar?"—Yes.

Is all that true?—Yes.

Now, I want to go to the last packet you got. Who gave you that? The jemadar?—Yes.

Was that a different coloured powder from the other powders you had?—I think the colour of the powder was grey.

Then it was not the same colour as the white powder that had been given to you?—No, it was dark.

Was it a little darker?—It was a little darker than the hat before me (pointing to a blueish-grey felt helmelt on the table).

You put the whole of that in?—Yes.

After mixing it in water?—Yes. I put it first in a bottle, and then mixed it and poured it out.

The whole of it?—Yes.

About how much was the quantity of the last powder?—So much (making a sign with his fingers).

Ink-drying powder was given to witness, who poured out a quantity in some paper, and said that this was about the amount.

Cross-examination continued:—

It (the powder) was perhaps a little more than what I have given you.

Was it as black as this?—No; a little lighter.

Did you see Dr. Seward on the morning that you attempted to murder your master?—I was at the bungalow and I saw him.

Where is Salim now?—I do not know where he is

but I hear that he is in imprisonment. I have been in imprisonment since several days.

And you believe Salim is in imprisonment ?—Yes.

How many times did you say that Pedro went with you to the Maharaja's Haveli ?—Three times after he returned from Nowsaree, and once after he returned from Goa.

Four times in all ?—Yes.

And he knows all about this plan of poisoning, did he not ?—He was told by the Maharaja the other day.

You heard him tell him ?—Yes.

And you saw a paper given to him ?—Which paper ?

You saw a paper containing poison, or what you believe was poison, given to him ?—The packet was given into his hands in my presence.

But you heard the Maharaja say it was poison, did you not ?—Yes, I heard him saying that it was poison.

On what occasion was that ?—This was after Pedro's return from Goa.

That was Pedro's last visit ?—Yes.

Can you give the date of it ?—I cannot recollect.

As far as I calculate, it would be about the beginning of November that you received the powders ?—First, the powder was given to him, and after two days I was called.

It was the jemedar who gave you the two powders ?—First, he brought me two, and on another occasion one.

Was it before the two powders or the one powder that Pedro received the powder ?—Before the one that was given to me.

Before the last one ?—Yes.

And you received the last one two days after the paper had been given to Pedro ?—Yes.

Did you ever hear what became of what was given to Pedro ?—I did not hear. I do not know whether he did it or not.

You know you were all engaged in the same office,—that is to say, to murder Colonel Phayre ?—Yes.

Then how came you not to ask Pedro what he had done ?—Why should I ask Pedro ? I did not ask him. He should know his business.

So, as I understand you, you left Pedro to poison when he liked, and you poisoned when you liked ?—The Maharaja was in great haste, and he gave it to me and to Pedro so as to make haste.

How do you know ?—Because Salim sowar and Yeshwuntrao were persuading me.

That is how you learned that the Maharaja was in great haste ?—Yes.

But you were told, were you not, that it would not take effect for three months ?—Yes, I was told that.

And you never asked Pedro what had become of his paper ?—No.

When did you first accuse Pedro of being a party to this murdering affair ?—When I was before Mr. Souter.

Never before ?—No.

You did not mention his name, then, when you were examined by Colonel Phayre ?—No ; I did not.

Why ?—Because I was afraid.

What were you afraid of ?—If anybody does anything, does he do it for the purpose of telling it ?

That is your reason, is it ?—Yes.

Was this powder left in your belt by accident ?—Yes, I had quite forgotten about it. By mistake I left it there.

You administered two of the doses, and then one remained by accident ?—There were four altogether. I administered three, and one was left.

Then you did not divide them into three, but kept one ?—Yes.

This is what you say in your statement to Mr. Souter :—" The packet of poison which the jemedar first gave me I made into small doses as directed and kept the powders in the secret pockets of my cross-belt." Do you mean by that that they were equally divided ?—The jemedar had given me two powders originally. I made three of them, and the white was remaining.

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter)—What the witness said was that he made the rose-coloured powder into three portions, and put into each a little of the white powder and that there was still some white powder remaining.

Cross-examination continued :—

That was not what you were told to do ?—I was told to give it three times and to make three portions.

I want to know why, instead of making three portions as you were told to do, you kept back a quantity of white arsenic, making a fourth portion ?—The white portion was arsenic, and if it was all given to the sahib, something would happen soon. So I did not use the whole.

And that is the reason you kept it ?—By mistake it remained.

What do you mean ?—I had kept it in the pocket, and then afterwards I forgot whether I had got it there or not.

But why did you not do what you were told and what you had engaged to do ?—I was afraid that something might take place with the sahib all of a sudden.

Did you put in the whole of the darker powder at once on the 9th November ?—It was little, and I put in the whole.

Didn't you think that would act at once, or what ?—I did not know that it would take effect at once. I was told to make haste.

Did anybody know that you had any of these poisons left ?—Nobody knew.

You had not told anybody ?—I did not tell anybody.

Then I suppose that your accomplices thought you had used the whole of the powders you had received ?—Yes. They thought that the whole was used.

Just a word or two about this wonderful belt. It was a policeman who found the powder. You say he felt something hard in it ?—They first asked me where I kept my belt. I did not say anything about keeping the powder in it.

Did you remember at the time that there was some ?—No, I did not. Had I remembered I would have taken it out and thrown it away.

Then you were quite surprised to see it, were you ?—Yes ; I was confused too. I was asked whether I recognised my powder, and I recognised it.

Then, if I understand your story aright, Akbar Ali asked you generally where you kept these things, and you said in your belt ?—Akbar Ali asked me where I used to keep the powders, and I said, " In the pockets of the belt." Then he asked me, " With whom is your belt ? I said it is with Bhooder.

How came it to be with Bhooder ?—A new Resident sahib had given it to him.

When was your belt given to this man ?—It was given in my presence—on what day I do not recollect.

How long before the police were so fortunate as to find the poison ?—Several days before that, but I cannot remember how many days.

And it never occurred to you that this belt worn by somebody else contained the packet of poison of yours ?—I had no recollection whatever about the powder.

Now, when you were examined before Colonel Phayre, were you asked who you had suspected of having administered poison to the sahib, and did you say " I suspect Faizoo ?"—Yes, to save my life I said I suspected him.

So that you first attempted to commit murder, and then accused an innocent man of doing so ?—These people were also going to the Durbar, and they lived in the city.

And that is why you thought it necessary to save your life ?—Yes, the saheb having asked me whom I suspected, I said Faizoo.

And so then you accused an innocent man of attempting to commit a murder which you yourself had attempted ?—As they were all living in the city I said so. I did not accuse them.

Here is the question :—" Who do you suspect of having administered poison to the saheb," and you answered " I suspect F zoo" ?—I said Faizoo lives in the city and there is a suspicion against him.

Did you not say,—" I suspect Faizoo" ?—Yes, I did.

And, of course, you had not forgotten that you had done it yourself ?—Yes, I had done it.

And accused Faizoo ?—Many persons were taking his name, or were saying so, and I kept quiet.

No, you did not keep quiet, because you said to the sahib, " I suspect Faizoo ?"—Yes, I said it was him I suspected, and I said that as Faizoo lives in the city and goes and comes from the Palace, therefore I suspect him. I know only of two powders.

What do you mean ?—I suspected that a powder might have been given to him also. It was given to Pedro, me, and others, and I thought it may have been to Faizoo also.

That was why you accused him, was it ?—Yes.

After you had been released by Colonel Phayre, what became of you ?—I remained at my place. I had applied to the sahib to be re-employed, but the sahib had gone away.

And were you re-employed ?—No, the saheb said that the saheb-logue would come and make enquiries, and then I would be re-employed.

Did Bhow Pooniker interfere on your behalf or not ?—I do not know.

Did you ask him ?—I did not say anything. I was in my house. I did not go out.

And you mean to tell me whether he interfered or not ?—I do not know.

Be a little cautious in what you are going to say. Do you mean that you have never been talking at all to Bhow Pooniker about this matter ?—Yes.

You have never seen him about it ?—I did not see him, but he used to go to the bungalow, and he used to see me.

Was that before you attempted to poison your master ?—About the time that the saheb was about to leave this Bhow Pooniker was at the bungalow and I had seen him.

That was after your attempt at poisoning ?—Yes, afterwards.

Then I suppose that you and he talked about this poisoning ?—No.

Do you mean that you never talked with him at all ?—No, I do not recollect.

Well, I may be able to remind you. Do you not recollect anything passing between you and Bhow Pooniker about the Maharaja ?—There was no conversation between me and Bhow Pooniker about the Maharaja. I never talked with him about the Maharaja, nor did he talk with me about him.

Did he not ask if the Maharaja knew anything about this ?—He did not ask me, nor did I talk to him.

Do you mean that you never mentioned the name of the Maharaja to him, nor he to you ?—No, I never mentioned the Maharaja's name.

Had you seen Bhow Pooniker before you were examined by Mr. Souter ?—No, never.

Was Bhow Pooniker present at any of the examinations before Mr. Souter ?—I did not see him, he was not there.

You did see him about that time ?—I did not see him.

Am I to understand that what induced you to murder your master was the promise of a lakh of rupees ?—I being a poor man, a lakh of rupees was a great sum to me.

Then am I to understand that that was your inducement ?—Yes, a lakh of rupees was too much for a poor man.

Now I ask you again, why, if that was your inducement, you did not make any application to the Maharaja for the money when you were set at liberty ?—I was afraid. I did not go. I did not leave my house, nor did I go to any place.

You did not put any poison in the saheb's sherbet either on the Friday or the Saturday ?—I put it in on the Monday, the day on which the report was spread.

And that is the only day ?—That is the only day.

The Advocate-General said that the Interpreter had not given the full answer, and that the witness's answer really was that that was the only day on which he had taken it out of the packet given him on the subsequent occasion.

Cross-examination continued :—With regard to the last packet, you used it all at once.—Yes.

And if anybody attempted to poison the saheb on the Friday or the Saturday, you don't know who it was ?—No, on the Saturday the jemedar brought the packet to me.

Have you been to the Palace since you were examined by Mr. Souter ?—No.

You have not been to the Palace at all ?—No, how could I go ? I was confined from the day on which Mr. Souter examined me.

Had you known the Maharajah to talk to or speak to before he made the proposition to you about poisoning your master ?—Two months before that I knew him.

The Advocate-General again complained that the Interpreter had not given the full answer, because the witness had said that the Maharaja was in the habit of calling at the bungalow.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.—On the first occasion that the Maharaja called you, did he talk to you about poisons ?—Two months before the Commission sat, I was called to see him.

On these early days that you paid visits to the Maharaja, did he speak to you about poisons, or did he speak to you only about getting information ?—Only about getting information.

What do you mean by *kubber-ki-bat* ?—Whatever I heard at the bungalow, I should tell him.

When was poison first spoken of between you and the Maharaja ?—About five months after my return from Nowsaree.

Well, now, after the Monday on which the poison was put in by you and discovered by Colonel Phayre, you say you remained in your house ?—On that day I was suspended, and from that day I remained at my place.

Did either Yeshwuntrao or Salim come to you at your place ?—They never came to my place.

After your suspension ?—No, they never came.

Had you ever been to the Palace except with Yeshwuntrao or Salim, or both of them ?—I had accompanied them on many other occasions.

The President (to Interpreter).—Ask him whether he had ever been to the Palace without Yeshwuntrao or Salim ?

Witness—Before the Commission I used to go alone. Afterwards I never went alone.

Mr. Advocate-General—Did you ever go to the Palace without Yeshwuntrao and Salim, or one of them. One or the other was always with me.

When you were taken to the Palace ?—Yes.

While you were living in your house, after you were suspended, do you know whether or not any watch was kept over you by the authorities here ?—I don't remember. I never left my house, and was in the camp.

Now, you were asked by my learned friend about this mark on your stomach—is there any scar or mark of a boil ?—Yes, there is a scar. (Witness offered to show it.)

To the President—I will ask, my Lord, that the witness may be directed to be examined by a medical man, Dr. Gray or Dr. Seward, afterwards.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—He might have subsequently made the mark himself where he says he put the bottle.

Mr. Advocate-General—That is a matter for observation. I am now only upon the fact. I see Dr. Gray is in court. He might examine him and speak as to the marks at once.

The Advocate-General proposed to put in Rowjee's statements which he made before Mr. Souter.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine objected to their being put in until they were proved, and

Mr. Advocate-General said he had no objection to the course proposed by the learned Serjeant, but he had imagined, that as he had allowed Pedro's statement being put in, he had thought that the same course would not have been objected to in regard to Rowjee's statements.

Dr. Gray and the witness, Rowjee, then retired into another room, and on returning into court Dr. Gray was examined by the Advocate-General :—

You have examined the person of the last witness ?—I have.

Did you find any scar ?—There are three marks on his belly.

Whereabouts ?—One inch and a half above the navel.

Is that anywhere near the place where the string of his drawers is tied ?—Yes.

Can you form any idea as to the cause of those marks or what it was that produced them ?—It might have been caused by the action of caustic or a hot iron.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Are they such marks as a boil would be likely to leave ?—No.

Are they such marks as a blister would be likely to leave, a blister caused by some burning substance applied to the belly ?—Yes, they are.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—What burning substance, Dr. Gray ? You have heard the story of this witness. I think you have been in Court the whole time ?—Yes, I have.

He is supposed to have received a bottle waxed, stopped with cotton, and some of it came out and reached his stomach. Can you form any idea as to how these marks came ?—White arsenic would cause them.

Do you mean without being rubbed in ?—Yes, if arsenic is kept in contact with the skin it burns it.

Then I suppose that a person would begin to feel the irritation immediately, would not he ?—Within an hour.

Do you think those marks could be made within an hour ?—Yes, I think they could.

Out of the bottle in that way ? Do you really mean to convey that as your deliberate opinion, Dr. Gray ?—My belief is that if arsenic was placed in contact with the skin it would cause those marks.

As a professional man you would indeed have been entitled to remain in Court, and I avail myself of the fact that you have remained in Court and heard that man's evidence, and I ask you, do you pledge your professional reputation on the opinion that you believe those marks could be caused in the way that man states ?—It is my opinion that they could, supposing that it was arsenic.

You are stating that, I hope, with the full recollection of what he said ; you remember his account of the swelling ; you have taken that into consideration ?—Yes.

And he described it as something of a boil ; you have taken that into consideration ?—Yes. But I heard him describe it as something like a boil.

And am I really to take it that you believe that these three marks that you have seen could be accounted for by the bottle in which arsenic was dissolved being in his drawers in the way in which he stated, and a certain portion of it exuding from it upon an unbroken surface ?—Yes. I believe those marks could have been made by arsenic upon an unbroken surface.

But taking the evidence that he has given, do you believe his story is within the range of credibility ?—I say that arsenic would not cause a boil.

Are these wounds very much more like a cicatrix from a burn or something ?—I am speaking of my own examination, not his.

What should you say if you had not heard the evidence of the witness ?—If I had not heard the evidence of the witness, I should say that those marks I had seen were caused either by the application of a caustic or hot iron.

That is what you would have implied if you had not heard the evidence ?—Yes.

I am told—I know nothing about these matters myself, but I dare say you can tell me whether I am right—that these marks are extremely common amongst natives, and that they use cautery upon the most trivial occasions ?—They do.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble :—

Is arsenic a caustic, Dr. Gray ?—It is.

I understand you to say that in your opinion a solution of arsenic oozing through the stopper of this bottle on this man's belly would be capable of producing the marks which you now find upon him ?—Solid arsenic suspended would.

Would arsenic suspended in water or some other liquid, and oozing through a bottle, be capable of producing such marks as you notice on that man?—It would.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You remember the bees' wax and the cotton ?—Yes. I heard him speak of that.

You have got that in your recollection fully ?—Yes

By Sir Richard Meade—You said that a boil would not have left that mark ?—No.

Supposing caustic had been applied to a boil, which is a very common thing in this country, would it have left a mark like that ?—It all depends on the age of the boil.

The witness Rowjee bin Rama re-called and examined by the President :—

What became of the bottle after you had used it in that way on the Monday ?—I kept it concealed there.

Do you understand—after you had used it on that Monday morning ?—I concealed it in the front of the verandah, where the carriages stand, near the wall.

Has it ever been found ?—The police came and searched for it, I pointed out the place, but it was not found.

Did any one know of your putting it there ?—Nobody knew it.

How large was the bottle ?—About the length of my finger and about a quarter of an inch in width. It was a round bottle.

It being now past four o'clock the Commission rose.